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ANDROPOV LETTER ON MILITARIZATION OF SPACE

LD270921 Moscow TASS in English 0902 GMT 27 Apr 83

["Yuriy Andropov's Reply to an Appeal by a Group of American Scientists and Public Personalities" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Esteemed sirs,

Your appeal for banning space-based weapons is permeated with grave concern about the peaceful future of space. I fully share this concern. To prevent the militarisation of space is one of the priority tasks facing mankind, and much depends here, on earth, on whether it will be achieved.

As scientists and specialists, you are well aware of the extremely dangerous consequences of saturating space with deadly weapons. The statesmen, politicans and scientists really ought already today to do everything possible to prevent the use of the achievements of the human intellect, the accelerating progress of science and technology to the detriment of the people.

I should like to emphasize that it is precisely the Soviet Union -- the country which blazed the trail to outer space 25 years ago -- which is the initiator and a party to all the current international agreements aimed at securing that outer space be used only for peaceful purposes, for the benefit of mankind.

With a view to radically solving this task, the Soviet Union, as you know, I believe, suggested concluding a treaty banning the deployment of weapons of any kind in outer space. We submitted a draft such treaty to the United Nations Organisation as far back as in August 1981. The implementation of this Soviet proposal, in support of which an overwhelming majority of U.N. member states voted, would mean that a reliable barrier is put to attempts to turning outer space into a source of mortal danger to people.

Regrettably, work to draft such a treaty at the Disarmament Committee has not yet actually begun owing to the position of the U.S.A. and a number of other NATO states. Moreover, recent developments have demonstrated that the use of space-based military technology is assigned an ever greater role in U.S. strategic plans, including those announced by the top U.S. leadership.

Now a crucial moment is really coming: Either the interested states will sit down at the negotiating table without delay to begin drawing up a treaty prohibiting the placement in space of weapons of any kind, or the arms race will go over also into space.

I can assure you that the Soviet Union will continue to exert maximum effort to prevent the ominous plans of transferring the arms race into space from being converted into reality.

I would like to hope that the scientists and public personalities of the whole world will also make a contribution of their own to making certain that space will forever remain free of any weapons at all, that it will not become an area of military clashes, and that there will be no threat coming from space to those living on earth.

I wish you success in efforts to protect peaceful space, the efforts which are fully supported in the Soviet Union.

Respectfully,

Yu. Andropov

Avert the Threat of a Nuclear War in Space!

A group of prominent U.S. scientists and public personalities has sent a telegram to Yuriy Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, in a call in favour of a ban on space weapons.

Among the signatories of the telegram are Richard Garvin from the Watson Research Centre, Carl Sagan from the Planetary Research Laboratory of Cornell University, Hans Bethe and Isidor Rabi, Nobel Prize winners, Christopher Craft, former director of the Johnson Space Centre, Le Dubridge, honorary president of the California Institute of Technology, Professor Wolfgang Panofsky, Professor George Rathjens, Professor Herbert York, Retired Admiral Noel Gayler, former director of the National Defence Agency, Vice-Admiral John Lee, and others.

The authors of the appeal, in particular, drew attention to the fact that space exploration by man, especially the scientific data obtained as a result of interplanetary flights and observations from space stations, had changed our ideas about the universe. It had been possible with its help to comprehend the environment so that this would perhaps become a key factor for resolving major world problems. Activities in space had in almost their entirety been positive, bringing tremendous benefits to the peoples of the world and representing one of the most important paths towards the bright future of the human kind.

Noting the significance of the 1967 treaty prohibiting the placement in space of any weapons of mass annihilation, including nuclear weapons, the American scientists and public personalities emphasised that the testing and deployment of any weapons in space considerably increased the risk of the outbreak of war on earth. The Soviet Union, the telegram noted further, in 1981 officially tabled a draft treaty on the prohibition of any types of weapons in space.

The authors warned that the United States would soon start testing one of the most advanced anti-satellite systems. They maintained that as soon as such systems of weapons appear in the arsenals of countries it would be very difficult to phase them out.

In conclusion, the appeal said that if space weapons are ever destined to be banned, a deadline when this can be still done had been, apparently, approached. They wrote that they join in the appeals to the United States and the Soviet Union and other countries which have an outlet to outer space to come to terms in their own interests and in the interests of the whole of mankind on an agreement banning the deployment of any types of weapons in outer space as well as banning the damaging or destruction of the satellites of any state.

COMPARISON OF ANDROPOV DER SPIEGEL INTERVIEW

Hamberg DER SPIEGEL in German on 25 April publishes on pages 125-132 the 19 April Andropov interview with DER SPIEGEL publisher Rudolf Augstein.

The DER SPIEGEL version has been compared with the Moscow TASS English version published in the 25 April Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, pages AA 1-10 revealing the following noteworthy variations:

Page AA 9, paragraph seven, line two in DER SPIEGEL reads: ...on questions of detente in general or in Europe among other places, or concerning the SS-20 missiles, or put forward... (supplying additionalphrase, variant wording)

Paragrpph nine, line taree reads: ...spoke about that. After him we have repeated it several times. We consider that... (supplying additional sentence)

Same paragraph, line nine reads: ...for ourselves there. But as matters stand, it was a request from a fraternal country, asking for help against intervention, and we have extended such help against such an intervention, or such a peculiar intervention which is an intervention just the same. It is, however, necessary to bear in mind that this happens in our corner of the world, along the border. We have a long commòn border, and it does make a difference to us what kind of Afghanistan it will be. To make this better understood, let us put it this way, for example: as if it would not make any difference to the United States what kind of government Nicaragua would have. Nicaragua is very far away from the United States, wheras we have a common border with Afghanistan, and by helping Afghanistan we defend our national interests. But I repeat: We have no intention of staying in Afghanistan. Political negotiations are... (supplying variant wording)

Page AA 10, last paragraph of interview, line three reads: ...we are speaking of, say, what the West, what West Germany should do: Trade and trade again on the basis of mutual advantage to trade relations.... (supplying variant wording, ommitting phrase on sanctions)

At this point DER SPIEGEL concludes the interview as follows:

SPIEGEL: It is but natural, Mr General Secretary, that fantastic reports on you are circulating in the West, because one does not by far know as much about your person as, say, about the late general secretary whom people in the West got to know very well. May I ask some personal questions which are not intended to be indiscreet?

Andropov: Go ahead.

SPIEGEL: I will be 60 years old in the near future, and my doctor advised me not to play tennis unless I played tennis every day. My question to the general secretary: Does he play tennis?

Andropov: No (Zamyatin and Aleksandrov laugh). That makes it easier to give it up.

SPIEGEL: Do you love music, and if so, what kind in particular?

Andropov: Classical music in the traditional form, such as it was classically conceived.

SPIEGEL: I know a Central Committee member who very much likes Richard Wagner. Does the general secretary have any personal fondness for Richard Wagner's music?

Andropov: I like Beethoven best, and most of all the Pathetique.

SPIEGEL: The Sonata Pathetique, Opus 13. But what about the Russian composers?

Andropov: Tschaikovsky, Rimski-Korsakov I love very much, and Prokofiev, of the modern ones, Sviridov.

SPIEGEL: He is known in our country, too.

Andropov: He is a highly interesting composer.

SPIEGEL: I'm afraid the time....

Andropov Here are my answers, please take them. I have authorized them.

PRAVDA ROUNDUP ON REACTION TO ANDROPOV INTERVIEW

PM261539 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 26 Apr 83 First Edition p 4

[TASS 25 April Roundup: "At the Center of Attention"]

[Text] The foreign press assesses Yu.V. Andropov's replies to the magazine DER SPIEGEL (FRG) as a new confirmation of the Soviet Uion's love for peace. Widely quoting from and commenting on the interview given by the CPSU Central Committee general secretary to the publisher of this magazine, the mass information media and political and public figures stress that the Soviet leader clearly and precisely elucidated the USSR's constructive position on the most important issues of the current international situation, above all on the problem of curbing the nuclear arms race. It is noted that the Soviet Union is prepared to examine positively any proposals which are really aimed at preventing a nuclear catastrophe, at the triumph of the cause of peace.

"The Soviet leader," the presenter of a West German ARD television program declared, "warned the United States against any drastic change in the existing situation in the correlation of armed forces, which could be brought about by the deployment of U.S. medium-range missiles on the territory of a number of West European countries. In this connection he confirmed the possibility of retaliatory measures against U.S. territory in the event that the NATO decision on arms upgrading is implemented."

The presenter of a ZDF television (FRG) program stressed: "The Soviet leader linked Chancellor H. Kohl's forthcoming visit to Moscow with the expectation that relations between the two countries will continue to develop in their mutual interests and that everything positive that characterized the seventies will be preserved."

The newspaper SUEDDEUTSCHE ZEITING writes in an item entitled "Yu.V. Andropov: Talks on Nuclear Arms -- This Is No Poker Game": "The CPSU leader warned Washington that the deployment of nuclear missiles in Europe would bring about a drastic change in the present situation in the sphere of armed forces equilibrium in Western Europe. Yu.V. Andropov accused the Reagan administration of violating previosuly reached agreements."

"The Soviet leader declared that the Geneva talks are deadlocked," the WESTFAELISCHE RUNDSCHAU points out. "Yu.V. Andropov spoke in favor of peaceful and businesslike cooperation with the FRG." The newspaper KOELNER STADT-ANZEIGER notes: "Moscow has threatened NATO with retaliation measures in the event that U.S. medium-range missiles are deployed in Europe. Rejecting Reagan's proposal on medium-range missiles, the Soviet leader at the same time made it clear that the USSR is showing readiness for further talks."

The CPSU Leader, DPA reports, gave a reminder that the Soviet Union -- in contrast to NATO -- has undertaken the commitment not to be the first to use nuclear weapons. So far, there has been no answer, either, to the proposal that a nonaggression treaty be concluded between Warsaw Pact and NATO countries, put forward by the socialist community countries. The Soviet Union wants disarmament agreements that will guarantee real equality and real equilibrium of forces. Despite its differences with the United States, the Soviet Union will continue its consistent quest and strive to find a common language with the U.S. side. The Soviet Union will, without fail, examine positively and U.S. proposals aimed at resolving the disarmament questions in a spirit of equal security.

Yu.V. Andropov hopes for continued maintenance of good relations with Bonn. Peaceful, businesslike cooperation between the USSR and the FRG is an essential factor contributing to stability in Europe and in international life as a whole.

In an interview with the magazine DER SPIEGEL the CPSU leader has accused the United States of showing no interest at all in reaching real agreement on the limitation of nuclear weapons, the British REUTER news agency reports. He declared that the main reason why the Geneva talks are deadlocked is the continued U.S. striving to undermine the USSR's security and change the equilibrium of forces to its advantage. Yu. Andropov also accused the United States of not responding to a number of Soviet proposals on arms reductions, while the Soviet proposals on non-first use of nuclear weapons are hitting a wall of silence. At the same time, the Soviet leader declared in a conciliatory tone that the Soviet Union would continue its efforts to conduct talks with the United States and confirmed that Moscow's earlier proposals are still valid.

A categorical "no" has come from Moscow to the latest U.S. proposals for an "interim" solution to the Euromissile problem, AFP reports. These proposals are aimed at disarming the Warsaw Pact countries and at upgrading the NATO arms. Yu. V. Andropov has also declared that President Reagan's proposal on the "zero" option and the "interim" solution at the Geneva talks are unacceptable. Bearing in mind the relations between Moscow and Bonn, the CPSU leader called for peaceful, businesslike cooperation between the two countries. He condemned the recent expulsion of about 50 Soviet citizens from France.

It is well known that forces which do not want good relations between France and the Soviet Union are behind the expulsion of Soviet diplomats and other workers, L'HUMANITE stresses. These forces are not only inside France itself, but also beyond its borders. There is little likelihood that this action is in the national interests of France. It is an arbitrary act. It has no legal justification. All claims that the Soviet people engaged in unlawful activity are fabrications.

France's LIBERATION draws the conclusion that "Paris has simply forfeited its decision-making independence and agreed to Washington's manipulation of its decisions."

The French LE MONDE writes: "The CPSU Central Committee general secretary gave a reminder that one of the main reasons behind Moscow's refusal to accept Reagan's "zero" option is his refusal to take the French and British missiles into account."

Commenting on Yu. V. Andropov's replies, the West Berlin newspaper BERLINGER MORGENPOST emphasizes: "If FRG territory were to become a bridgehead for delivering a nuclear strike against the USSR and its allies, this would have the gravest consequences for West Germany itself. The Soviet Union is resolutely opposed to such a development of affairs."

THE WASHINGTON POST published a long article devoted to Yu. V. Andropov's replies. "Soviet leader Yu. V. Andropov," this newspaper notes, "accused the Reagan administration of showing no interest at all in reaching honest agreement in Geneva. The interview also contains criticism of Reagan's idea of creating an ABM defense system. The Soviet leader made uncomplimentary remarks about the United States because it has not responded in a spirit of good will to the Russian proposals about a comprehensive reduction of arms, including land-, sea- and air-based nuclear weapons."

THE NEW YORK TIMES has published a detailed report on the replies. Moscow has sharply reproached Washington for not approaching seriously the conduct of talks on arms issues, according to a report by that newspaper's Bonn correspondent. Yu. V. Andropov warned that Moscow would find a way to respond if the United States were to deploy medium-range missiles in Europe. The CPSU leader also stated that, if the United States sites its medium-range missiles in Alaska, this will not go unnoticed by the Soviet side.

As the TIMES OF INDIA stresses, there is an exceptionally topical sound to Yu. V. Andropov's call, made in the interview, not to start an arms race where there is not one already. This refers directly to the U.S. development of space warfare activities. The Indian news agency PTI draws attention to the plans for political settlement of the Afghan problem, clearly and concretely formulated by Yu. V. Andropov. The USSR will withdraw its troops when there is an end to foreign interference in Afghanistan's affairs and the nonresumption of this interference is guaranteed," the news agency emphasizes.

Yu. V. Andropov's replies found a wide response in the socialist community countries. The interview by the CPSU Central Committee general secretary is published by the Bulgarian newspapers under titles such as: "The Soviet Proposals -- A Guarantee of Equality and Equilibrium of Forces" and "The Question of Peace -- A Question of the Peoples' Lives."

The adventurism of U.S. militarists is particularly clear to see in the example of the plan, announced by Washington, to develop a large-scale and highly efficient ABM defense, the Czechoslovak RUDE PRAVO points. Yu. V. Andropov is profoundly correct in saying that the danger of this entire venture lies in the fact that calculations there are based on securing invulnerability, allowing a nuclear first strike to be delivered on the assumption of protection against a retaliatory strike. This is not far removed from the temptation to press the launch button. This is the main danger of the new U.S. military concept. It can only bring the world closer to the nuclear abyss. Thus, while speaking of defense, Washington is actually laying a mine beneath the entire process of strategic arms limitation.

It is becoming more and more obvious, the Polish TRYBUNA LUDU concludes, that the development of space warfare facilities is a basic component of U.S. military preparations. This cannot be allowed. Outer space must remain peaceful. This is exactly why, as Yu. V. Andropov has stated, the Soviet Union has proposed concluding an international treaty on the nondeployment of any type of weapons in outer space.

The replies by Yu. V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, to the West German magazine DER SPIEGEL have yet again manifested the Soviet Union's principled and realistic approach to the problems of war and peace, a commentary by the Mongolian news agency MONTSAME reads. With the help of weighty and incontrovertible facts. Yu. V. Andropov has exposed the aggressive plans by the R. Reagan administration, plans that are vile and a crime against all mankind, plans that pursue one goal: to achieve, come what may, military superiority over the USSR and its allies and afterward to dictate its will unhindered throughout the world. In condemning Washington's plans, the peoples of the planet wholly and totally support the constructive peace-loving policy of the Soviet Union.

RUBEN DELEGATION ATTENDS IPU MEETING IN HELSINKI

Leaves Moscow 23 April

PM251226 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 24 Apr 83 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Delegation's Departure"]

[Text] A USSR parliamentary group delegation headed by V.P. Ruben, deputy chairman of the parliamentary group and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Soviet of Nationalities, left Moscow for Helsinki 23 April to take part in the spring sessions of the IPU organs. The delegation includes USSR Supreme Soviet deputies K.S. Virsaladze, E.G. Gafurzhanov and I.A. Glebov.

Ruben Addresses Commission

LD261327 Moscow TASS in English 0854 GMT 26 Apr 83

[Text] Helsinki April 26 TASS -- The Inter-Parliamentary Union is continuing its spring sittings in the Finnish parliament building here. The bulk of work is now concentrated in commissions. The head of the Soviet parliamentary group, Chairman of the Soviet of Nationalities of the USSR Supreme Soviet Vitaliy Ruben addressed a sitting of the commission on political issues, international security and disarmament.

Parliamentarians cannot fail to realise that the time left for resolving the problem of disarmament and security, limited as it were, is running out, he said. In the conditions of the rapid improvement of military hardware, the arms race threatens to steer out of control. At the same time, calls are made for stepping up preparations for nuclear war, creating conditions for "victory" in such war and proclaiming the "right" to make the first nuclear strike.

At present, Vitaliy Ruben said, there is no task more important than adoption of urgent measures to stop the sliding of mankind towards nuclear catastrophe. This aim is served by the peace proposals of the Soviet Union and other socialist countries.

At the same time, Vitaliy Ruben said, the U.S. President's so-called "interim proposal" is aimed at deluding the public opinion, abating the mounting fresh wave of the mass anti-missile movement, demonstrating before NATO allies the U.S. sham "flexibility" at the talks and accusing the Soviet Union of "recalcitrance".

The U.S. President's plans to develop a large-scale antimissile defence system, designed to disarm the USSR in the face of the American nuclear threat, are directed at disrupting the equilibrium between the USSR and the United States, Vitaliy Ruben pointed out.

The Soviet Union, he said, will not allow this to happen, it will not be unarmed in the face of any threat. This has been firmly stated by General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Yuriy Andropov.

In the present-day complicated international situation, Vitaliy Ruben said, higher effectiveness of the United Nations as a tool of maintaining peace and security is acquiring special significance. During the recent visit by U.N. Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar to Moscow Yuriy Andropov stressed the Soviet Union's invariable support for the efforts directed at enhancing the U.N. rule in ensuring international peace and security, in developing peaceful cooperation between states in accordance with the U.N. Charter. Of course, Vitaliy Ruben stressed in conclusion, it is possible to raise the effectiveness of the United Nations and its main organ, the Security Council, only by strictly observing provisions of the charter, including one of the fundamental principles -- the rule of unanimity of the Security Council permanent members.

USSR DELEGATE ADDRESSES UNCTAD SESSION IN GENEVA

LD261249 Moscow TASS in English 0610 GMT 26 Apr 83

[Text] Geneva April 25 TASS -- In less than twenty years since the establishment of the United Nations Conference on Trade Development, UNCTAD has transformed itself into an authoritative universal international organisation, said today Aleksey Manzhulo, deputy minister of foreign trade of the USSR, heading the Soviet delegation. He spoke on behalf of the CMEA member countries delegations at the 12th special session of UNCTAD's Trade and Development Board.

Acting in accordance with the mandate defined in the U.N. General Assembly resolution, he went on to say, the socialist countries directed their efforts to enabling UNCTAD to make its contribution to the development of the problems of the international trade and economic relations and development, as well as of the ways and means for resolving them on an equitable and domestic basis.

We express the hope, the speaker pointed out, that the upcoming 6th UNCTAD will contribute to a broader equal and mutually advantageous cooperation between states, and facilitate the participation by all countries in the world's trade and economic exchanges without discrimination and restrictions.

Referring to the situation that has developed in the world on the eve of the upcoming 6th UNCTAD, Aleksey Manzhulo pointed out that the pursuit by certain quarters in the West, above all in the United States, of the policy of whipping up the arms race and blocking agreements and understandings on the most topical problems in the most diverse fields, is having a negative effect on the development of that situation. The head of the Soviet delegation stressed that recently the international trade and economic cooperations are being subjected to severe tests, with some quarters in the West trying, as before, to use the operation as a vehicle for political pressure.

Our principled approach to problems within UNCTAD's competence is well known, the speaker continued. It was reaffirmed in the Political Declaration of the Warsaw Treaty member states, adopted last January in Prague. The declaration stresses the imperative necessity for liquidating the economic backwardness of the developing nations, gradually closing the gap in the levels of economic development, and ensuring conditions for a harmonious development of international ties in the economic, scientific and technological fields.

The participants in the Prague meeting, the head of the Soviet delegation said, have again spoken out in favour of restructuring the international economic relations on a just and democratic basis, establishing a new international economic order, and securing full sovereignty of the countries of Asia, Africa, Latin American and Oceania over their natural resources.

The socialist countries, the speaker stressed, guided by the desire to do everything possible to banish the threat of a nuclear destruction suspended over the peoples, have also put forward in the Prague Declaration a set of foreign-policy initiatives aimed at curbing the arms race and preventing a world missile-nuclear war.

U.S., SOVIET SPEECHES AT CSCE MEETING REPORTED

LD222036 Moscow TASS in English 1950 GMT 22 Apr 83

[Text] Madrid April 22 TASS -- Plenary meetings, meetings of heads of delegations, of the drafting group were held at the Madrid meeting in the past week.

As is known, the delegations of the USSR and a number of other socialist countries set out clearly their stands concerning the state of affairs at the Madrid meeting and prospects for its conclusion.

At the same time it is noted in the lobbies of the meeting that because of the stand of certain delegations of NATO countries, the meetings of the drafting group are marking time. The Spanish newspaper EL PAIS stresses in this connection that "Washington's recalcitrance creates an atmosphere of pessimism among the participants in the meeting at a time when its work is resumed."

The speech of the U.S. representative at today's plenary meeting did nothing to dispel great anxiety of the participants in the meeting over the U.S. stand.

The head of Hungary's delegation Istvan Varga today set out in his speech the common stand of the countries of the socialist community, their constructive approach and striving to ensure the success of the Madrid meeting.

Deputy head of the Soviet delegation Ambassador Yuriy Dubinin noted that some of the participants have not yet decided on their attitude to the renovated draft of the final document of neutral and non-aligned countries and this causes general wariness. The Soviet Union's representative also pointed out that the attempts to revive the proposals whose untenability and prospectlessness have been proved long ago are unrealistic.

Noting great attention to the Madrid meeting and the hopes which broad public of the participating countries connects with the success of the meeting, Yuriy Dubinin expressed the opinion that there exist possibilities for the successful conclusion of the Madrid meeting but vigorous efforts are necessary for their realization. He said that the USSR delegation is prepared to manifest a constructive and businesslike approach so that the talks in Madrid be fruitful and yield a positive result.

U.S. AIMING TO LIQUIDATE LOS CONVENTION

LD262348 Moscow TASS in English 2114 GMT 26 Apr 83

[Text] Moscow April 26 TASS -- TASS observer Vladimir Matyash writes:

The U.S. Administration is toughening the great power, imperial course at getting unilateral advantages in the use of riches of the world ocean. The patent evidence of this is Washington's stand with regard to the new United Nations Convention of the Law of the Sea whose essence is that the United States continues refusing to sign that document and proclaims openly that U.S. monopolies will continue appropriating willfully and uncontrolledly minerals and resources of the world ocean.

At the same time the White House announced the establishment of an "exclusive economic zone" 200 nautical miles wide along the United States coast, the zone within whose limits the United States will be a full master of live and mineral resources. Meanwhile, the United Nations proclaimed these resources the common legacy of humanity.

The actions of the U.S. Administration are nothing else but an attempt to sow chaos in questions of the use of sea expanses, to undermine the foundations of the mutually advantageous cooperation of countries in this vitally important sphere of human activity which cannot but cause serious concern of the majority of states. The Soviet Union shares this concern and together with other countries rejects resolutely the policy of arbitrariness which the United States would like to conduct in this sphere too.

The Soviet Government's statement on this matter stresses that they in Washington should realize that their line at boycotting and undermining the United Nations new all-embracing Convention on the Law of the Sea, at the implementation of arbitrary measures with regard to resouces of seabed contradicts the interests of the overwhelming majority of states and will be condemned resolutely by them.

The predatory aspirations of the United States are seen if only from the fact that Washington showing contempt for the opinion of the community of nations adopted the national legislation enabling U.S. companies to conduct unilaterally prospecting for and development of mineral resources in the international area of seabed.

U.S. industrial corporations, among them such giants as the "Kennecott" trust, the "Standard Oil of Indiana" corporation, the giant military-industrial corporation "Lockheed" and some others, have already spent over 350 million dollars for the prospecting for natural wealth in the world ocean and development of specialized equipment for their exploitation. They believe it is "an insult" to them to observe the terms of the new convention regulating such an exploitation and the more so to participate in equitable distribution of resources of seabed.

Such an approach has been qualified as illegal and has been condemned resolutely by the absolute majority of states.

The latest actions of the U.S. Administration show that the U.S. Government sets itself far-reaching aims: to liquidate the convention, to replace it with a series of unilateral acts on the most important problems of the world ocean and separate arrangement with individual states. This is part of the aggressive foreign policy line of the present U.S. Administration which is aimed at getting unilateral advantage to the detriment of the interests of other countries, at confrontation, at the aggravation of the international situation.

TASS REPORTS PRC SHELLING OF SRV PROVINCES

LD261329 Moscow TASS in English 0900 GMT 26 Apr 83

[Text] Hanoi April 26 TASS -- The Chinese side is continuing armed provocations on the northern border of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, according to the VIETNAM NEWS AGENCY. On April 23 and 24, the agency reports, Chinese artillery subjected to bombardment some districts in the provinces of Ha Tuyen, Guang Ninh, Hoang Lien Son and Lai Chau. As a result of the shelling there are casualties among Vietnamese civilians.

GLEBOV VIEWS U.S. POLICY TOWARD PRC, TAIWAN

OW230621 Moscow RAdio Peace and Progress in Mandarin to China 1430 GMT 22 Apr 83

[Glebov commentary: "What Does Reagan Want To Do?"]

[Text] Several days ago, I read an article in the American paper THE WASHINGTON POST. The author put forward some viewpoints on U.S. policy toward China which, I believe, are indicative of this policy.

The government in Washington should give up its concern over China's stand and interest, the author said, adding that the American people should tell the Chinese in clear terms that their needs and concerns have absolutely nothing to do with the United States. He said that if he were a U.S. foreign policy maker, he would provide Taipei with an atomic bomb and let everyone know about it.

Some among the U.S. leaders considered that such a move would hurt America's reputation. Naturally, this was not because the stand and viewpoints expressed in that THE WASHINGTON POST article were out of tune with those of these U.S. leaders. The point at issue was that they believe the United States should not act so undisguisedly before the time is ripe. This serves to explain the essence of Washington's policy toward China.

These U.S. leaders continuously are resorting to diplomatic maneuvers and issuing friendly statements, saying that they always respect China's sovereignty and its legitimate national rights and interests. To put it bluntly, what THE WASHINGTON POST article said has revealed what is on the minds of Reagan and his trusted followers.

Before becoming President of the United States, Reagan issued statements in his capacity as a presidential candidate. In these statements, he called Taiwan the Republic of China -- the title given by Chiang Ching-kuo to his own regime. Is this not an example? Since entering the White House, Reagan has acted prudently. He has not mentioned the Republic of China in his public statements or speeches. THE NEW YORK TIMES said, however, that the U.S. President is always true to his word. As in the past, he has treated Taiwan as an independent country which has a close relationship with the United States.

I believe that this is a point of prime importance. The United States long ago trampled on China's sovereignty by constantly supplying arms to Taiwan. According to American press reports, more arms are being shipped to Taiwan this year. As a matter of fact, Reagan has always recognized the Chiang Ching-kuo clique's flagrant political demands. How can this fact be understood in the context of my above analysis? Reagan's stand on arms shipments to Taiwan can answer this question.

The question of arms sales to Taiwan is one of extreme importance to the People's Republic of China. I would like to remind my listeners of the fact that Washington truly is pursuing a two-Chinas policy, a policy which is known to everyone. This policy became a reality long ago, prior to Reagan's coming to power.

Observers of U.S. politics have pointed out that U.S. imperialism obviously leans toward Taiwan in the execution of its traditional policy toward China. Not long ago, THE LOS ANGELES TIMES said that Reagan is leaning toward Taiwan increasingly overtly. Facts are facts. The point at issue is not that United States is the Chiang Ching-kuo clique's major supplier and is ignoring China, but that the Reagan administration is adopting a high-handed attitude toward China, flagrantly brushing aside China's justified demands and legitimate interests. The essence of Washington's practical and outright hegemonistic policy toward China has been indicated clearly in the U.S. spy agencies' dirty provocations against Chinese tennis player Hu Na, in the U.S. authorities' restrictions on imports of Chinese textiles and in their constant unreasonable demands on China. It is known to all that the author of THE WASHINGTON POST article wrote that he would provide Taipei with an atomic bomb if he were the master of the White House. Reagan probably will accept this recommendation one day.

MOSCOW MEETING WELCOMES PRC RAILWAY CREW

OW270340 Moscow in Mandarin to China 1600 GMT 26 Apr 83

[Text] The Union of Soviet Societies for Friendship and Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries and the Soviet-Chinese Friendship Society held a meeting on 26 April at the House of Friendship of Peoples in Moscow to welcome the Chinese crew of the Beijing-Ulaanbaatar-Moscow passenger train service. Our station reporter has the following report on the meeting:

The Chinese railway workers, representatives from the Chinese Embassy in Moscow, responsible persons of the Soviet Communications Ministry and members of the Central Council of the Soviet-Chinese Friendship Society got together at the Friendship House in Moscow. After the Chinese guests viewed a pictorial exhibition on the 25th founding anniversary of the society, refreshments were served. Then, (Kulikova), leading secretary of the society's Central Council, delivered a welcome speech.

Comrade (Kulikova) said: You have seen the activities of the Soviet-Chinese Friendship Society. I would like to extend to you a warm welcome and May Day greetings on the eve of the day of grand solidarity of international workers. Solidarity has always had an important meaning to both Soviet and Chinese workers. The Soviet people still remember the great significance of the solidarity of workers all over the world for the victory of the Great October Socialist Revolution and for safeguarding its fruits. The Soviet people are very proud of the fact that during the crucial hours in Chinese history, our countries sided with the Chinese people's revolution. After the founding of the PRC many glorious chapters were recorded in the annals of friendly relations between our two countries. This was witnessed by countless numbers of Soviet and Chinese working people. I deeply believe that they are willing to continue to cooperate in the interests of the Soviet and Chinese people. Comrade (Kulikova) went on to say: The railway that brings your trains to Moscow is also a fruit of the friendship between the Soviet and Chinese people. In conclusion, Comrade (Kulikova) expressed the hope that the encouraging changes that have appeared recently in relations between the two countries will further develop. She wished the Chinese railway workers and their families success in their work, happiness and good health.

In his return speech, (Chen Zhen-shui), leader of the Chinese crew of the Beijing-Moscow passenger train service, said: [begin recording] The Beijing-Ulaanbaatar-Moscow international passenger train service (?has been inaugurated) onthe eve of the great festival of workers of all countries. We have been kindly invited by the Union of Soviet Societies for Friendship and Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries and the Soviet-Chinese Friendship Society to attend this gathering at the Friendship House. We are very happy to meet with members and activists of the society and our Soviet colleagues. [applause; end recording] After congratulating the Soviet representatives, Comrade (Chen Zhen-shui) said he hoped that the Chinese and Soviet railway workers will contribute their share toward strengthening friendship between the two countries. At the end of the meeting the participants saw a Soviet documentary film. The meeting was held in a friendly atmosphere.

USSR CELEBRATES DPRK ARMY ANNIVERSARY

Ustinov Greetings

PM251149 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 24 Apr 83 Second Edition p 1

[Text] To Comrade Army General O Chin-u, DPRK minister of the People's Armed Forces:

Esteemed Comrade Minister!

Personally and on behalf of the USSR Armed Forces I congratulate you and all servicemen of the DPRK on the 51st anniversary of the Korean People's Army.

Soviet servicemen express confidence that the People's Armed Forces will develop and strengthen for the good of our peoples and in the interests of the struggle against the forces of imperialism and reaction and for peace and security in the Far East.

I wish the servicemen of the Korean People's Army further successes in improving combat skill and in the struggle for their motherland's peaceful democratic reunification.

With communist greetings

[Signed] Marshal of the Soviet Union D. Ustinov, USSR minister of defense

Moscow Exhibition

PM221859 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 22 Apr 83 Second Edition p 3

[TASS report: "Anniversary"]

[Text] On 21 April Senior Colonel (Kan Son-cher), military, naval and air force attache at the DPRK Embassy in the USSR, arranged a press conference to mark the latest anniversary of the Korean People's Army [KPA].

An exhibition to mark the anniversary opened the same day at the USSR Armed Forces Central Museum. The exhibits tell of the KPA's combat path, its heroic struggle against imperialist aggressors and the servicemen's present-day life and combat training.

Soviet Armed Forces generals and officers, Moscow garrison servicemen and representatives of the capital's public were present at the exhibition opening.

A movie show was also arranged on the same day to mark the anniversary.

REPORTAGE ON DRA REVOLUTION ANNIVERSARY

USSR Greetings

LD261344 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1300 GMT 26 Apr 83

[From the Vremya newscast]

[Text] The CPSU Central Committee, the Supreme Soviet Presidium and the USSR Council of Ministers have sent Babrak Karmal and Ali Keshtmand, leaders of Afghanistan, a telegram in which they cordially congratulated them and all the freedom-loving Afghan people on their national festival, the fifth anniversary of the April Revolution.

As a result of the victory of the national democratic revolution, the telegram says, a revolution carried out under the leadership of the PDPA, the Afghan people began building a new society, free from man's exploitation of man, based on the principles of social progress and justice. It is noted with satisfaction in the Soviet Union that the Afghan people despite difficulties are confidently waging a just struggle against the aggressive forces of imperialism and reaction for the implementation of the exalted aims and tasks of the April Revolution.

The Soviet Union, the telegram stresses, views with respect the DRA's constructive foreign policy directed toward the consistent implementation of the principles of peaceful coexistence, active and positive nonalignment, and the strengthening of friendly relations with other countries, particularly neighbors. The Soviet Union fully supports the foreign policy initiatives and efforts of the republic, undertaken with the aim of achieving a just, comprehensive settlement of the situation concerning Afghanistan.

The traditional Soviet-Afghan relations of friendship and good neighborliness since the victory of the April Revolution have become relations of fraternity, revolutionary solidarity and all-round cooperation.

The CPSU Central Committee, the Supreme Soviet Presidium and the USSR Council of Ministers wish the friendly Afghan people, the PDPA Central Committee, the Revolutionary Council and government of the republic further successes in their creative labors and efforts to secure peaceful conditions for the achievement of the aims and implementation of the tasks of the April Revolution.

In a reply telegram Comrades Babrak Karmal and Soltan Ali Keshtmand express gratitude for the congratulations and wish the fraternal Soviet people great successes in fulfilling the historic plans outlined by the 26th CPSU Congress for the building of a communist society in the country and in the struggle for the preservation and strengthening of universal peace.

DRA Reply Message

LD261543 Moscow TASS in English 1518 GMT 26 Apr 83

[Text] Moscow April 26 TASS -- "The peoples of Afghanistan are marking their national holiday in an atmosphere of further consolidation of democratic and patriotic forces around the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, of firm determination to bring to a victorious end the revolutionary transformations that began five years ago in the interest of the broad strata of Afghan society, in line with their historical aspirations."

This was emphasized in the message by the Afghan leaders Babrak Karmal and Soltan Ali Keshtmand, who thanked the CPSU Central Committee, the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet and the Council of Ministers of the USSR for the warm congratulations on the occasion of the fifth anniversary of the April Revolution.

"We view the morrow with confidence and optimism, despite the difficulties and complexities caused primarily by the continuing unprecedented interference into internal affairs of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan on the part of the United States and other reactionary forces," the message runs. "The earnest of that are the inseparable links of friendship and cooperation which bind together our peoples, parties and governments, the internationalist aid and all-round support being given to the Afghan people by the great Soviet Union in upholding their sovereignty and national independence, in ensuring reliable defence of their revolutionary gains, in overcoming age-old backwardness."

The Afghan leaders expressed profound confidence that "all-round development of close friendship and cooperation with the Soviet Union, other socialist countries, the steady consolidation of the positions and cohesion of world socialism, the national liberation and working class movement is the decisive factor in successes of all progressive forces in their struggle for national and social liberation, for durable peace and international security."

"The Democratic Republic of Afghanistan will continue coming out from active positions in questions of preservation and consolidation of universal peace, establishment with all countries, above all neighbouring ones, of relations of friendship and mutually-beneficial cooperation," the message stresses.

Rashidov Arrival, Meeting With Karmal

LD261056 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1000 GMT 26 Apr 83

[Text] A Soviet party and state delegation arrived in Kabul today to take part in celebrations of the fifth anniversary of the April Revolution, at the invitation of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan and of the government of the republic. The delegation is led by Comrade Rashidov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Uzbek Communist Party. The Soviet delegation was received today by Babrak Karmal, leader of Afghanistan.

During the meeting, which passed in a warm and fraternal atmosphere, there was an exchange of opinions on questions of further developing and strengthening the friendly relations between the two countries and also on some international problems of mutual interest.

Babrak Karmal expressed his gratitude to the Soviet Union for its support for revolutionary Afghanistan in the construction of a new society and in the struggle against the conspiracies of imperialism and reaction.

Comrade Rashidov conveyed the personal greetings and best wishes of Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov to Babrak Karmal for the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan and to all the Afghan people.

Karmal, Rashidov Speeches

LD262157 Moscow TASS in English 2030 GMT 26 Apr 83

[Text] Kabul April 26 TASS -- Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, chairman of the Revolutionary Council of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, said today that the victory of the April Revolution in Afghanistan had opened before the Afghan people a road to progress, happiness, prosperity and radical revolutionary reforms. Addressing a celebration meeting in Kabul to mark the fifth anniversary of the April Revolution, he said that the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, the motive force and the organiser of the revolution, was coping ever more successfully with the role of the guiding force of society. The supreme goal of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, Babrak Karmal said, was to raise the material standards and the cultural level of the working masses of Afghanistan, to give land and water to the peasants, equality to all nations and nationalities, peace and tranquility to the entire Afghan people.

The time has come when the counter-revolution is to be done away with once and for all, when an end should be put to banditry, the Afghan leader said. Our revolution is invincible and irresible, although imperialism is reluctant to put an end to the aggression against the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan of its own accord. At the same time the Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan declares that it is prepared for a political settlement and is working honestly and constructively in this direction. Such a policy and the struggle against imperialism and reaction enjoys the support of all progressive forces of the world and the world socialist system with the Soviet Union at the head.

Babrak Karmal made note of the friendly relations which had taken shape between Afghanistan and India, and some Arab countries. "We stand for the development of normal friendly relations, mutual understanding and respect with all countries, primarily neighboring countries."

Addressing the celebration meeting, the head of the Soviet party-and-government delegation, alternate member of the Politcal Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Uzbekistan Sharaf Rashidov conveyed congratulations to the freedom-loving people of Afghanistan on the occasion of their national holiday.

He expressed satisfaction over the fact that Afghanistan was confidently marching along the road of social progress, the road of national material and cultural renovation, despite all the difficulties and hardships.

Sharaf Rashidov made note of the notable achievements scored by the foreign policy of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan which pursued a policy of peace, national sovereignty, mutual respect, the development and strengthening of relations with all peaceful states. Recalling major foreign policy initiatives of the Afghan leadership aimed at normalising relations with Iran and Pakistan, Sharaf Rashidov said that after the two rounds of Afghan-Pakistani talks in Geneva with the mediation D. Cordovez, personal envoy of the U.N. secretary general, the issue of a political settlement of the situation around Afghanistan was taking clearer outlines.

The participants in the celebration meeting passed an address to the people of Afghanistan. The address urges all the citizens of the country to rally together in support of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan and the revolutionary government, to multiply their efforts in the struggle for peace and tranquility in the country, and to protect the gains of the April Revolution with words and actions.

The People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan and the Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, the document says, will continue to strengthen solidarity with the progressive forces of the world, to work to enhance international security, and resist the policy of conspiracy, kindling conflicts, and setting nations against one another.

Rashidov Conveys Andropov Greetings

LD262342 Moscow World Service in English 2000 GMT 26 Apr 83

[Excerpts] The fifth anniversary of the April Revolution has been observed at a gala meeting in Kabul, Afghanistan. The General Secretary of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan and Chairman of the Revolutionary Council Babrak Karmal made a speech.

Then the rally was addressed by the head of the Soviet delegation, Politburo Candidate Member of the Central Committee of the Soviet Communist Party Sharaf Rashidov. He conveyed to the people of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan cordial greetings of the Soviet leaders and of General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Soviet Communist Party Yuriy Andropov personally.

The head of the Soviet delegation observed that the revolution of 27 April 1978 ushered in drastic change in Afghanistan's historic development. The country embarked on the path of revolutionary national democratic reforms. The revolution proclaimed as the ultimate goal of these reforms the turning of Afghanistan into a modern, prosperous state which will leave no room for exploitation and oppression, hunger and disease, unemployment and illiteracy, national disfranchisement and discrimination.

We know it quite well, the speaker went on to say, that the process of progressive changes is taking place in Afghanistan in the conditions of an undeclared war formented by the forces of imperialism, hegemonism and reaction. The armed operations of the counterrevolutionary bands sent from abroad have inflicted immense damage on the country's economy. Just the same, Afghanistan has managed to overcome the downturn in national economic production and set the stage for stabilization and economic growth.

Sharaf Rashidov noted significant achievements of Afghanistan's foreign policy course. The Soviet people, he emphasized, are solidly behind revolutionary Afghanistan in its pursuit of a policy of peace, national sovereignty, mutual respect, advancement and strengthening relations with all peace-loving states. The speaker recalled the crucial peace initiatives made by the DRA aimed at normalizing relations with Iran and Pakistan. The issue of a political settlement of the situation around Afghanistan is taking body and form after the rounds of Afghan-Pakistani talks in Geneva with the mediation of a personal envoy of the United Nations secretary general.

On Soviet-Afghan relations, Sharaf Rashidov underlined that the Treaty of Friendship, Good Neighborliness and Cooperation, signed in December of 1978, is of exceptional importance for the national interests of the USSR and Afghanistan. This treaty has become a guarantee of national sovereignty, territorial integrity and security of the Afghan borders, a shield protecting the gains of the April Revolution.

Ziray Remarks

PM261046 [Editorial Report] Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 26 April 1983 Morning Edition carries on page 5 a 1,800-word correspondent G. Ustinov dispatch entitled "Stepping Into the Future." The report, from Kabul, is pegged to the fifth anniversary of the April Revolution in the DRA and opens with an account of how Afghans are preparing to celebrate that event. Ustinov quotes ordinary Afghan citizens' comments on the revolution's significance to them and the "assistance" given by "Soviet experts" as far back as the sixties in developing Afghan sectors such as agriculture. Ustinov's report develops the theme of "Soviet assistance" in these terms:

"'There is surely now no sphere of life in Afghanistan which has not experienced the beneficial influence of Soviet assistance and experience,' Saleh Mohammad Ziray, member of the PDPA Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the DRA National Fatherland Front, said in conversation with me. 'You only need mention the thousands of kilometers of modern main highways, the power stations, major irrigation installations, dozens of industrial enterprises, farms, gasfields, educational institutions training national cadres, and other examples of selfless friendly assistance from our great neighbor, the Soviet Union. Without it the results of 5 years of the April Revolution would have been far less considerable or perceptible.'"

"'Historically, 5 years is a very short time,' Saleh Ziray continued. 'But we could have achieved far more in those years had it not been for the criminal undeclared war launched against the DRA by the forces of world reaction, above all by U.S. imperialist circles. The casualties which the Afghan people have suffered in it are incalculable. The overall harm caused by counterrevolutionaries to the country's economy totals over 35 billion afghanis. Despite that, the republic has not slackened the pace of its industrial and agricultural production and has managed to maintain the population's living standards. In the conditions under which we are living and struggling, this achievement must be rated as a revolutionary feat by the working people and the PDPA -- their vanguard.'

"'...Some 5 years ago the ancient Afghan state opened a new page in its history. Relying on the friendly assistance of the USSR and other socialist countries and the sympathy and support of all the world's progressive forces, the Afghan people are firmly and confidently striding along the path toward happiness and prosperity.'"

DRA Envoy's Press Conference

LD261343 Moscow TASS in English 1320 GMT 26 Apr 83

[Text] Moscow April 26 TASS -- The United States set aside 320 million dollars over the past five years for waging the undeclared war against Afghanistan and for backing counter-revolutionary gangs, thus paying for the mass killings of women, old men and children, as well as clergymen, Habib Mangal, Afghanistan's ambassador to the USSR, has declared. He spoke at a press conference in Moscow today on the occasion of the fifth anniversary of the April Revolution.

Habib Mangal cited numerous facts of subversive activity by U.S.-directed imperialist forces against the Afghan people. There are one hundred special bases on Pakistani territory where mercenary gangs are trained on American money and sent into Afghanistan. They destroy industrial facilities, farming cooperatives, roads, bridges, mosques and crops. They have destroyed nearly a half of all schoolhouses, more than 60 percent of hospitals, Habib Mangal said.

The Afghan people, the ambassador stressed, give a befitting rebuff to the external and internal forces of counterrevolution, confidently build a new life. They observe the fifth anniversary in an atmosphere of unity and cohesion. The people received for the first time an opportunity to take a direct part in the political and economic management of the country. In line with the fundamental principles of the DRA, genuine equality, brotherhood and alliance of all peoples, nationalities and tribes were achieved in the country, the ambassador said. Of great importance is agrarian reform. 300,000 peasant families received land-plots from the state free of charge during the years of the revolution. By the present time 660,000 hectares of land have been distributed, over 70,000 hectares of land have been prepared for distribution. Nearly 3.5 million peasants have been exempted from payments under old debts.

Afghan peasants take an active part in developing cooperatives. Agrarian reform is being conducted under the leadership of peasants revolutionary committees.

The ambassador said further that illiteracy is being eradicated at high pace. A third of a million people have already learned to read and write. 1.5 million people study at courses. Foundations for industrialisation and electrification of the national economy are being built. About 250 enterprises and facilities have been made operational with assistance form the Soviet Union and other socialist countries.

Habib Mangal pointed out that the people and government of the DRA, following a policy of peace, active and positive neutrality and peaceful co-existence, sincerely strive for friendly relations with all countries, including Pakistan and Iran. These countries, according to him, "should also express good will and take a sincere attitude" to the DRA's constructive proposals of May 14, 1980 and August 24, 1981.

The Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, the ambassador said, regarding direct talks as the most effective means of a peaceful settlement of differences between states, views the Afghan-Pakistan talks through mediation of the U.N. secretary-general's special representative as a"useful and positive step" in that direction.

Moscow Meeting

LD261623 Moscow TASS in English 1528 GMT 26 Apr 83

[Text] Moscow April 26 TASS -- Friendship and brotherhood, solidarity and cooperation determine the relations of the Soviet and Afghan peoples. This was said today at a meeting of representatives of the Moscow public devoted to the 5th anniversary of the April Revolution in Afghanistan.

The speakers noted that Soviet people sincerely rejoice at the successes of the Afghan people achieved along the road of building the new society and struggle against the aggressive forces of imperialism reaction and their ilk. It was stressed that the Soviet Union had given and would give all-round assistance to friendly Afghanistan.

The Ambassador of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan in the USSR Habib Mangal expressed gratitude on behalf of the Afghan people to the CPSU, the Soviet State, to all Soviet people for their truly internationalist support of the just cause of the April Revolution.

LAO LEADERS CITED ON LENIN ANNIVERSARY

BK250632 Moscow in Lao to Laos 1030 GMT 22 Apr 83

[Text] On Friday, 22 April, we will celebrate the 113th birth anniversary of Vladimir Ilich Lenin -- founder and leader of the CPSU and the Soviet state. The birth anniversary of Lenin is widely celebrated throughout the world. This is because the name of Lenin -- great theoretician who consolidated the perfected Marxism -- is appreciated not only by the Soviet people, but also by laboring people in all countries.

Comrade Kaysone Phomvihan, general secretary of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party [LPRP] Central Committee and chairman of the LPDR Council of Ministers, has written: Whenever we feel satisfied with and proud of our country's future and the world situation, we deplore the loss of Lenin and heartily recall his invaluable achievements and achievements of the Great October Socialist Revolution as well as of the great Soviet people. This is actually a full sentiment of pleasure of the Lao people over the Great October Socialist Revolution, great Lenin and the fraternal Soviet people. The name of Lenin, together with his ideals and achievements, are specially significant to the daily life of all genuine communists regardless of nationality.

In an interview given to our Moscow radio correspondent, Comrade Sisana Sisan, member of the LPRP Central Committee and culture minister of the LPDR, said: I still remember that when I was young, I studied Lenin's works. It is my great impression that this person has taken a significant role in my destiny. Under the influence of Lenin's achievements, I joined the national liberation struggle which was being carried out by our people against the colonialists. Studying Lenin's works, I have clearly understood Lenin's ideals and have been of the opinion that the ideals are useful to me. I have come to understand that the revolution is certainly bound to be successful soon. Later, I, together with other comrades in the party ranks, have had an opportunity to continue studying Marxist-Leninist theories.

Comrade Kaysone Phomvihan, general secretary of the LPRP Central Committee, has also given us experience by explaining the significance of Lenin's ideals: I have learned more about Lenin, his life and his struggle. I have profoundly understood more about the significance of Lenin's achievements. In short, the study of Lenin's ideals is very significant not only to me, but also to other comrades as well as to the entire party. The study of Lenin's achievements has enabled our party to appropriately set forth a (?guidelines) for the revolutionary struggle as well as for a settlement of various past shortcomings.

Comrade Sisana Sisan continued: I am convinced that the Leninist theory today remains as sacred as it was 60-70 years ago. Today, like in the past, Lenin's theory is still guiding everyone to march toward a bright future. All victories and successes achieved by the Lao people in the revolution, the establishment of the LPDR, the joining of our country in the socialist community, and achievements scored by our Lao people in the initial stage of the socialist construction, first of all, have resulted from the immortal theory of great Lenin. I have a complete set of books on Lenin's works at home. Whenever I have time, I read those books again and again.

SUPREME SOVIET PRESIDIUM HONORS SRV'S XUAN THUY

OW262349 Moscow in Vietnamese to Vietnam 1000 GMT 26 Apr 83

[Text] The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, has approved a decree awarding the Soviet Order of Freindship Among Nations to Comrade Xuan Thuy, chairman of the Vietnam-USSR Friendship Association, in recognition of his meritorious service in developing and consolidating the friendship and cooperation between the Soviet and Vietnamese peoples. Members of the USSR-Vietnam Friendship Society and all Soviet people warmly congratulate Comrade Xuan Thuy on this occasion.

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA ON SOLIDARITY LEADER'S ARREST

PM261036 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 26 Apr 83 First Edition p 3

[TASS report: "PAP Report"]

[Text] Warsaw, 25 Apr -- Security organs have arrested J. Pinior, former member of the Wroclaw "Solidarity" Presidium and lately member of the illegal so-called "provisional coordinating commission" and chairman of the "regional strike committee" in Lower Silesia. Along with other leaders of the counterrevolutionary underground he signed a provocative address which contained, in particular, an appeal to disrupt the May Day holiday in Poland. A search of the place where Pinior was staying revealed numerous items indicating his antistate activity.

WEST INCITING MAY DAY UNREST IN POLAND

PM270809 Moscow LITERATURNAYA GAZETA in Russian No 17, 27 Apr 83 p 9

[I. Vasin article: "Masters and Mercenaries; Conspiracy Against Poland"]

[Text] Poland's enemies are also getting ready for May Day. They are setting up, in opposition to the slogans glorifying labor, peace, socialism and proletarian solidarity, their own slogan: "Let us turn May Day into a day of uncertainty and fear!" Leaflets and underground bulletins, with the invariable Solidarity seal, call for hatred and entreat the Poles to participate in new demonstrations against people's power. The intention of the counterrevolution is as clear as daylight: to try yet again to wreck the process of normalizing the situation in the country and plunge it back into the black days of chaos and anarchy. In planning its "Counter-May Day," the reactionary underground is quite deliberately fulfilling the directive of its Western masters: "to show," as Warsaw's RZECZPOSPOLITA recently wrote, "the Polish and the world's public that Poland remains, just as before, 'a restless country.' Such arguments," the newspaper stressed, "are longingly awaited by the U.S. Administration and by all those who support President Reagan's policy toward Poland."

The people who have voluntarily chosen employment as mercenaries in the struggle for interest that are alien to Poland could not have acted so defiantly had they not had on their side the powerful support of imperialist reaction, which has no aversion to any means. The list of Western countries in which anti-Polish centers are now active is eloquent enough. According to PAP reports, this list includes France, Italy, The United States, Sweden, Switzerland, Britain, Belgium, the Netherlands, Canada and the FRG. There are, so to speak, key points in this international spider's web. The Brussels "Solidarity Coordination Bureau," for example, has the task of exerting pressure on the Common Market countries to get them to tighten even further the screws of the economic blockade against the Polish People's Republic. Two firms of "Polish patriots" are active in Paris simultaneously. One of them deals with the "ideological backup" for the counterrevolution, using for this purpose both emigre publications in Polish and the French bourgeois press. The other one solicits material and technical supplies for the underground: money, printing equipment and radio transmitters are being directed to Poland under cover of "gifts from charitable benefactors."

The New York "Solidarity Aid Committee," which operates in close cooperation with the reactionary AFL-CIO labor association under direct CIA leadership, uses considerable efforts and enormous sums in attempting come what may to galvanize the "independent trade union" in Poland.

"True Poles" sheltered by the FRG authorities and engaged in open betrayal of their country are helping to fan revanchist feelings among reactionary circles of West German society. The dirtiest and basest role, however, has been taken up by collaborators of RFE, which broadcasts from Munich instructions for the antisocialist underground....

Kowtowing to its employers, this entire retinue, which unfortunately includes quite a few members of the intelligentsia -- and writers among them -- who have lost all sense of personal and national dignity, has now been ordered to engineer the next stage of tension in Poland. Both masters and lackeys are, of course, aware that the new provocations will not pass with impunity and that the Polish authorities have both the will and the ability to neutralise the provocateurs and defend the interests of the working people and the socialist state. And this is exactly what they are after. Then they will let themselves start again the absurd noises about "repressions," about "stifling of civil liberties," so as to justify their unceremonious interference in Polish affairs, and further exacerbate internation tension.

NOVOYE VREMYA DISPUTES ROMANIAN THESIS

AU1814 30 Moscow NOVOYE VREMYA in Russian No 16 83 pp 18-19

[Article by E. Bagramov: "Class Approach or an Eclectic Theory of Factors?"]

[Text] It is not necessary to be a specialist on international affairs to understand how complex and varied is the picture of the modern world. To comprehend the essence of the processes which take place in a particular country is not easy. Even the most inveterate enemies of the peace and security of peoples now garb themselves in the vestments of peace-lovers and defenders of human rights. Of course the power of the mass information media and the age-old knowledge of manipulating the minds of the unsophisticated strata of the population both play their part: In the capitalist countries a substantial number of people proceed in their evaluation of events not from a sober analysis of reality but rather from established stereotypes. V.I. Lenin wrote: "People have always been and will always continue to be stupid victims of deceit and self-deceit in politics as long as they have not learned to detect the interests of this or that class behind all the moral, religious, political or social phrases, statements and promises."

One of the favorite maneuvers of bourgeois theoreticians consists in denying the class character of the deep conflicts in the contemporary world. It is precisely at present, when imperialism is ever more clearly associated with aggression in the awareness of the peoples, that bourgeois ideologists attempt to put the brakes on the growth of social protest in the world by fanning national emotions.

They declare the 20th century to be the "century of nationalism." Different and even contradicting social phenomena are labeled as nationalism. Racist programs and anti-colonial movements are reduced to a common denominator. Certain theoreticians consider it possible and even necessary to equate socialism with nationalism. The aim of bourgeois ideologists is to avoid giving the concrete-historical and socio-class analysis of the complex collisions and contradictions which are ripping apart the world of capital.

V.I. Lenin notes: "The bourgeoisie always places its national demands at the head. And it places them unconditionally. For the proletariat these are subordinated to the interests of the class struggle."

In this light it seems strange that certain authors in the pages of respectable press organs come out in support not of the definite class approach when evaluating social phenomena but, as they put it, of a wider approach which "would not signify absolutizing the social and class criteria and correspondingly depecating or ignoring other criteria."

Thus, a Romanian journalist, Vasiley Jocia, whose article was published in the weekly CONTEMPORANUL (Footnote) (Vasile Jocia: "Not 'Axiomatic Theses' But a Comprehensive System of Criteria in Social Sciences," CONTEMPORANUL No 10, 1982), sees the main danger for social sciences in the existence of certain "axiomatic theses" that are beyond dispute in any investigation. These principles, the author writes, "although reflecting reality or the fundamental demands of modern progress in completely or mistakenly, are nevertheless constantly repeated in a mechanical and stereotype fashion in various papers and textbooks on social sciences."

It seems that the author is trying to break down an open door when he demands that a "compreheansive system of criteria" be elaborated and applied and when he insists that a dialectical and historical-materialistic approach presupposes a comprehensive study of phenomena. Indeed, the systematic approach is a component element of the dialectical-materialistic analysis of reality and the efforts of bourgeois philosophers and ideologists to pass off the concept of the integral and systematic nature as some kind of universal principle, new philosophy, world outlook and methodological basis for solving practically all the questions of science and social practice, these efforts cannot be justified.

However, the purport of the author's article in CONTEMPORANUL is not in his desire to clear up certain methodological or theoretical-cognitive problems. The author imparts an overtly political character to his statement and his political and world-outlook positions are not characterized by any definite class approach, to put it mildly.

Indeed, V. Jocia is violently indignant because things have allegedly, gone so far as "one-sidedly defining the contemporary stage as the stage of transition from capitalism to socialism, one-sidedly interpreting history as the history of class struggle and reducing the complex clashes and conflicts of interests in the contemporary world exclusively or mainly to class contradictions and to the clash between capitalism and socialism." He is of the opinion that such an approach inevitably leads to "belittling and underestimating the role of nations and national states and the principles of international law in interstate relations." The class criteria allegedly interfere with grasping the general character of "certain economic laws, such as the law of uneven and spasmodic development as well as of certain world problems and crises, such as under-development and the discrepancy in levels of economic development, arms race, energy crises, raw-material, food and financial crises and so forth."

It is obvious that the author is not the least bit concerned about the fact that the definition of history essentially as being a class struggle, which was even provided in the "Communist Manifesto," is as significant for social sciences as the law of the conservation of energy is for natural sciences. Neither is he disturbed by the circumstance that the evaluation of the nature of the present stage as the transition from capitalism to socialism is provided in the Document of the Conference of the Communist and Workers Parties (1969) and is a result of a collective discussion of problems to which our Romanian comrades also made a contribution. Laws characteristic only of capitalism or only of socialism do not exist for him: he discusses the uneven and spasmodic development, the arms race and the financial and other crises as though they are generated to an equal degree by any social system.

It is as if the author fails to notice all that is gradually being introduced into life by the socialist practice, such as the course of evening out the levels of economic development of the socialist countries, the struggle to reduce armaments and for detente, the defense of the principles of sovereignity and equal rights in international relations.

In evaluating the events in the world arena the author merely declares his class approach, whereas he ascribes the decisive role in the fate of the world to the national criterion. V. Jocia writes: "From the point of view of the national-state criterion history is no longer limited to the history of the class struggle but is in many cases clearly seen as the history of the struggle of the enslaved, oppressed and exploited peoples against foreign oppression and exploitation and the struggle between the dominating and oppressed states."

Although on paper V. Jocia does not renounce the class criterion, he simply comes out in favor of "supplementing" this criterion with the national one, in fact his position signifies doing away with the class position of the proletariat and leads -- whether the author wants this or not -- to capitulating in the face of bourgeois-nationalist concepts.

Neither do those historical digressions, with whose help he is trying to prove the preeminence of the national-state criterion over the class criterion, save him. It is stated in the article: "By applying the class criterion or social system criterion we will not be able to comprehend the essence of the international alliances which led to the unleashing of World War II, for example, or those alliances which led to the defeat of fascism."

Why so? -- is our answer. The perpetrators of World War II were imperialism and its most monstrous outcome was fascism. The fact that during the war years the USSR and other participants of the anti-Hitler coalition found themselves on the same side of the barricades is not of course to be explained by explaining away the opposition between socialism and capitalism but rather by the realization by the people of the world of the deadly threat which fascism carried for all.

However, even here class contradictions did leave their mark on the course of events. It will suffice to recall Truman's speech at the start of the war. Its aim was to foist on the USSR a course that would lead to the mutual annihilation of the populations of the USSR and Germany and pave the way to world domination for the U.S. imperialists. However, the peoples' will forced the ruling circles of the Western powers to take into account national interests -- the realistic factor of international life which still preserves its significance nowadays.

V. Jocia proceeds from acknowledging that which is national and that which is of a class nature are two mutually independent principles. According to V. Jocia, the class struggle presupposes relations of domination and submission, whereas the relations between the capitalist and socialist countries are allegedly not of this nature. Imperialism "is defined from a broader point of view as the expression of a certain type of interstate relations such as the tendency of certain (?) states and certain superpowers (?) to exploit and oppress other countries and peoples, violate their independence and sovereignty and pursue the policy of force and diktat in international relations ...." Foreign policy is no longer necessarily an extension of domestic policy and can reflect a "certain configuration of the correlation of interstate forces."

Is it necessary to prove that this concept is directed at undermining the international union of world socialism and the international workers and national-liberation movements?

The Marxist-Leninists will never accept either in theory or in practice the false concept of dividing the world into "poor" and "rich" countries because it equates the world socialist system with the capitalist states which have drawn so much wealth out of the countries which were under the capitalist yoke.

With the help of this concept imperialist propaganda tries to cast slurs upon real socialism and disseminate the version of the "neocolonialist nature" of the foreign economic policy of the USSR and other socialist countries and the "interference" of the USSR in the internal affairs of the developing countries. The reactionary concept of "poor" and "rich" countries is designed to paralyze socialism's revolutionary influence on the national-liberation movement.

We must say that the article in CONTEMPORANUL attibutes to the socialist countries the same qualities and the same expansionist and neocolonialist strivings that are characteristic of the imperialist powers. And this is done in spite of the fact that the present world situation -- according to the just remark made by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania at the 26th CPSU Congress -- "more than ever before requires the consolidation of solidarity and cooperation between the socialist countries and the progressive forces in order to oppose the further exacerbation of the international situation and renew the policy of detente, cooperation and peace."

Let us ask one more question: Can it be that the rapid growth of the national-liberation movement and the formation of more than 100 independent states have changed the picture of the world to such an extent that it is precisely the struggle for national independence or, to use the words of the author of the CONTEMPORANUL article, the national-state criterion which at present acquires the decisive significance in evaluating these events?

First of all, the victories scored by the national-liberation movement were made possible under the conditions of a new distribution of forces in the international arena which was caused by the emergence of the world socialist system. Experience shows that relying on world socialism and strengthening the international ties with the countries of the socialist community guarantees the consolidation of these gains and their defense against neocolonialist infringements. The continued process of the national-liberation struggle directly depends on the process of establishing the social and class demarcation lines in the liberated countries.

The problems of national development are very closely connected with the questions of choosing the path of social development. The collapse of the colonial system dealt imperialism a very strong blow but failed to change its nature. Imperialism strives to entangle the peoples in the nets of neocolonial dependence. Many developing countries still play the part of peripheral areas of the imperialist powers. The economic plundering of young national states and their backward social relations prevent their industrialization. The process of the scientific-technical revolution in the industrially developed Western countries enhances the fatal consequences of the non-equivalent exchange in the countries of Asia, Africa and Latin America. The capitalist countries surpass tenfold and more the developing countries as regards their per-capita industrial production. In the final analysis, the substantial progress in national relations is tantamount to liquidating the imperialism-generated division of nations into oppressors and oppressed. This task which previously could have seemed unrealizable, now becomes entirely feasible and topical owing to the revolutionizing role played by world socialism and the international workers class.

Comrade Yu V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, said: "We will do everything possible to consolidate further the cohesion of the great community of the socialist states and the unity of the ranks of communists the world over in their struggle for the common goals and ideals. We will preserve and develop our solidarity and cooperation with the countries liberated from colonial oppression and with the peoples' struggle for national independence and social progress. We will always be devoted to the cause of the struggle for peace and international detente."

Let us draw the conclusions. The author of the article published in the weekly CONTEMPORANUL is seemingly in favor of introducing a comprehensive system of criteria in social sciences. There could hardly be any objections to this approach, which is widely accepted by Marxist-Leninists. In fact, however, his arguments for a comprehensive system of criteria have been reduced to substituting the class criterion by the national one. Having taken a step toward fanning that which is national at the expense of that which is of a class nature, the author has embarked upon arguments which are a long way from contributing to the cause of socialism and the international solidarity of the working people.

CIA BEHIND 'PROVOCATION' AGAINST BULGARIA

LD252238 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1850 GMT 25 Apr 83

[From "The World Today" program presented by political observer Viktor Mikhayev]

[Text] By all accounts, the provocation concerning Bulgarian involvement in the attempt against the Pope is turning against those who organized it. The Italian judge conducting the investigation had to admit that there is no evidence against the Bulgarian citizen Antonov, and the charge against him of making an attempt against the pope was fabricated. As is known, it has become widely known in Italy, facts have become public about ties between terrorist groups operating in Italy and the CIA, and also the secret services of other NATO countries.

The plot against Bulgaria was also prepared by the CIA, but, by all account, it has failed. At present more than 1,800 terrorists have been arrested and are in jail in Italy, of whom 350 have repented and are making open confessions. Another 368 have dissociated themselves from and have rejected terrorism but do not want to cooperate with the authorities. One can just imagine how the NATO special services would like to find even one terrorist not linked with the CIA or its branches.

ALBANIA HOLDS COUNCIL, COURT ELECTIONS

PM260942 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 26 Apr 83 Morning Edition p 4

[Unattributed report: "Council and Court Elections"]

[Text] On 24 April People's Council and court elections were held in Albania at which more than 33,000 people's deputies and more than 5,000 judges and assessors on the Albanian democratic front list were elected.

ALBANIAN FRIENDSHIP SOCIETY ANNIVERSARY NOTED

PM260937 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 26 Apr 83 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Society's Anniversary"]

[Text] The Soviet people's feelings of sincere sympathy toward the Albanian people are reflected in the activity of the Soviet-Albanian Friendship Society, which is celebrating its 25th anniversary. A session of the society's board held in Moscow 25 April was devoted to this anniversary. A report was delivered at it by D.S. Chuvakhin, deputy chairman of the Soviet-Albanian Friendship Society Board.

PORTUGAL PARLIAMENTARY ELECTION RESULTS ASSESSED

'Victory for Democratic Forces'

LD261447 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1300 GMT 26 Apr 83

[Text] The parliamentary elections in Portugal, which were called ahead of time, have ended in victory for the democratic forces. The success of the left-wing forces, international affairs journalist Eduard Kovalev writes, in the natural result of the antipopular policy of the bloc of rightwing bourgeois parties of the Democratic Alliance, which has hitherto been in power in the country. Moreover this result was expected. The only question was what would be the figures with which the advantage of the left-wing democratic forces would be expressed. Yesterday's voting gave a convincing reply to this. The Socialist Party has become the first party in parliament. It will now have 101 seats. The electoral bloc of the United People's Alliance, the main driving force of which is the Portuguese Communist Party, has also extended its representation substantially. It will now have 44 deputies in the parliament. Analyzing the results of yesterday's elections, political observers note that the success of the left-wing forces does not yet mean however that the political and economic difficulties which Portugal is now experiencing because of the antipopular political course which has been implemented by the center-right government will necessarily and rapidly be overcome.

Democratic public opinion in the country long ago drew the conclusion that Portugal needs not only a change of government but a change in policy, and this is the main thing. Any cabinet which starts to continue the course toward the liquidation of the revolutionary gains of the people is doomed to failure. To date, Soares, leader of the Socialist Party, has ruled out completely the possibility of an alliance with the Communists and the left-wing Independents, staking his chances on a possible bloc with the right wingers. However, within the Socialist Party itself there is no enthusiasm for plans of this kind. Many people demand that a poll be conducted among the rank-and-file Socialists, so that the kind of alliance they would like to join can be determined.

For their part the Communists have already pointed out that only the participation of the Communist Party in the government will give a guarantee that the national problems will be solved.

Right-Wing Coalition Probable

LD270900 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1445 GMT 26 Apr 83

[From "The World Today" Program presented by political observer Vladimir Dunayev]

[Text] I will begin this broadcast with Portugal, where the votes cast at yesterday's elections to the country's parliament are now being counted.

These elections were held on the ninth anniversary of the April Revolution, which is a festive holiday in Portugal, and more people than usual came to the polling stations. In the last weeks before the voting public opinion polls in Portugal are banned, so we had to guess because there were no pointers or indicators as to how the voting would go.

So what do the preliminary, as yet incomplete, results say? As expected, the right-wing parties to whom the Socialists lent power for 3 years, 3 years of severe economic crisis, have not succeeded and have lost their majority in the Republican Assembly, as Portugal's unicameral parliament is called.

The Socialists have returned with more than the others, with 99 deputies, but they do not have an absolute majority -- there are in all 250 places in Parliament. The United People's Alliance, which includes the Portuguese Communist Party, has achieved success. This alliance will have 43 deputies, 3 more than in the previous parliament. So, a defeat for the right and victory for the left forces. Yes, this reflects the mood in the country, which is exhausted by 3 years of attack on the rights of the working people.

But the line of the Socialist Party leadership in coalition with the right of basically maintaining the former economic and foreign policies considerably complicates the situation. Mario Soares, the leader of the Socialist Party, who has twice already been prime minister, has promised to hold a referendum in his party on the issue of precisely with whom the post-election alliance should be concluded. But his views are well-known. Soares opposes joint action with the left forces, with the Communists. He is for coalition with the right parties. The maneuvering over the formation of the Portuguese Government could consider for a long time.

Already today the international banks have stated that they await payment of $13 million, which is the interest on short-term loans, and in fact these international banks have stated that the entire gold reserves of Portugal -- they know precisely what they are, 688 tons -- are insufficient to pay back even 70 percent of Portugal's international debts. Well, they are calling immediately for the introduction of emergency savings measures in the country, and for this a harsh government is needed. Such a situation is creating the right climate, the atmosphere, to facilitate the Socialists' leaders enter-into coalition with the right-wing parties despite the will of the Portuguese electorate.

AUSTRIAN PARLIAMENT ELECTIONS HELD; RESULTS CITED

SPOe Showing

DW261247 Moscow in German to Austria 1800 GMT 25 Apr 83

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] Last Sunday the Socialist Party of Austria [SPOe] lost its absolute parliamentary majority. Our staff member writes the following in this respect:

The election results demonstrate the discontent of a certain part of the Austrian people with the policy of the SPOe which for 13 years was at the helm of the state. Though it likes to call itself a party of the working class and of all other Austrian working people, the SPOe in reality engaged in a typically Austrian system -- a social partnership between workers and employers, a policy of party truce -- it always met with the wishes of the indigenous and foreign capital and, with the increasing economic difficulties, it was not in a position to stop the growing unemployment and inflation. Even more so, it tried to get out of the dilemma by burdening the working people with new taxes.

The SPOe also has not sufficiently clarified its position with regard to vital issues, such as the prevention of nuclear war in Europe. It did not pronounce its determined no to the stationing of American intermediate-range missiles in West Europe which is threatening peace in Europe and thereby also Austria's national security.

In the parliamentary elections last Sunday the SPOe nevertheless succeeded in getting more than 2.27 million votes, so that it remains, as before, the strongest part in Austria.

The voters, who have cast their votes for the SPOe, obviously had taken into account that during all these years the SPOe government had protected the status of Austria's neutrality and that it had advocated the continuation of detente and the development of all-round cooperation between states with different social systems. All this has enhanced Austria's international reputation, and cooperation with the neighboring countries in the East has mitigated the negative symptoms of the economic crisis.

Irrespective of the composition of the new cabinet in Vienna the SPOe, being the strongest parliamentary party, may bring strong influence to bear on the country's domestic and foreign policy as a result of its great experiences.

Government Resigns

LD261709 Moscow TASS in English 1612 GMT 26 Apr 83

[Text] Vienna April 26 TASS -- The Austrian Government headed by Bruno Kreisky today resigned. This was done after the ruling Austrian Socialist Party lost its absolute majority in last Sunday's parliamentary elections.

The resignation was accepted by the President of Austria Rudolf Kirchschlaeger. He instructed Kreisky and the ministers of his government to discharge their former functions till the new Cabinet is formed.

Also today talks were started on the creation of a coalition government between the Socialist Party of Austria, which has a relative majority in parliament, and the main opposition force -- the Austrian People's Party, which got a slight increment of votes at the elections.

FRANCE-USSR SOCIETY CONDEMNS EXPULSIONS

'Dirty Fuss'

LD260831 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1845 GMT 25 Apr 83

[Text] Paris, 25 Apr (TASS) -- The National Committee of the France-USSR Society has issued a statement here, calling for strengthening the ranks of the society and stepping up its activities for the benefit of the further development of cooperation between the peoples of France and the Soviet Union.

Now more than ever before, the document points out, the National Committee deems it necessary to declare that the aims and activities of the society are in France's national interests and in the interests of the cause of peace.

The society's leading organ issued a resolute condemnation of the dirty fuss being made by the French bourgeois media in connection with a number of Soviet personnel being told to leave France. Such a hostile attitude toward the USSR, the statement stresses, is not in accordance with the spirit of mutual respect between the two countries and harms Franco-Soviet friendship and cooperation.

The document notes that the France-USSR Society is trying to facilitate greater mutual understanding between the French and Soviet peoples and is conducting its activities with the support of French people of widely differing political views. The National Committee stresses its determination to continue its work along these lines.

Conference Still To Be Held

PM270954 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 27 Apr 83 First Edition p 5

[Dispatch by correspondent I. Shchedrov: "Statement Issued"]

[Text] Paris, 26 Apr -- The National Committee of the France-USSR Society has denounced the "campaign of insinuations and malice mounted by some press, radio and television organs" in connection with the French authorities' decision to expel Soviet citizens. This hostile campaign, a statement issued here by the France-USSR Society's National Committee says, harms cooperation and friendship between the peoples of France and the USSR.

The France-USSR Society, the statement says, will continue its activity aimed at developing cooperation both at government level and between our countries' peoples. The National Committee has called for the consolidation of the society's ranks and the expansion of its diverse activity. Our society, the document notes, attaches great importance to encouraging initiatives to strengthen mutual understanding between the French and Soviet peoples.

The National Committee has decided to convene the France-USSR Society's next, 16th, conference in June next year.

FRENCH SOCIALIST GOVERNMENT'S POLICIES ADDRESSED

Military Policy Discussed

LD192312 Moscow in French to France 1730 GMT 19 Apr 83

[Text] KRASNAYA ZVEZDA carries an article by Captain Leonidov entitled: What Is Happening in France's Military Policy? Here is a summary of the article:

The wave of antiwar actions continues in West Europe, KRASNAYA ZVEZDA writes. Many notable members from the Socialist Parties and Social-Democratic Parties of West Europe and religious personalities from many countries, are speaking out against the U.S. policy of balancing on the edge of nuclear war. They call for a serious attitude with regard to the Soviet Union's peace initiatives and for the policy of detente to be maintained. In front of this backdrop the French Government appears to be keeping a stance apart, the paper continues. In spite of their election promises to act positively for peace and collective security in Europe and for disarmament, as soon as they took office the new leaders of France proclaimed their firm attachment to the North Atlantic bloc and -- under unconcealed pressure from the United States and NATO -- have resolutely supported the alliance's plans and practical measures aimed at disturbing the existing parity, to secure military supremacy over the countries of the Warsaw Treaty.

In an interview given in May 1981 to THE WASHINGTON POST, Claude Cheysson, minister of external relations, gave the assurance that the U.S. authorities could not have a better partner than France as far as the North Atlantic alliance is concerned. A month later, in an interview with AFP, President Mitterrand stressed that France is a dependable partner of the United States. We have common interests that do not depend on events of the moment, he explained. The new military and political leaders of France, in alliance with the President of the United States and the NATO leadership, have again taken up the thesis of the Soviet military threat, of the USSR'S military supremacy and have come out in favor of NATO providing itself with intermediate-range missiles before embarking on disarmament talks with the Soviet Union -- although apparently NATO'S rearmament plans do not directly concern France.

France's military leadership is displeased by the fact that the USSR has missiles in its European region, KRASNAYA ZVEZDA points out, but what is the position about France's nculear weapons, to the development of which military construction projects give pride of place? The French military themselves point out that France is already the world's third nuclear power. France's present nuclear arsenal consists of 18 launch sites for intermediate-range ballistic missiles, 46 Mirage-IV bombers capable of carrying nuclear bombs of 60 kilotons. France is modernizing its nuclear forces. For example, it is speedily building a sixth missile-carrying submarine, to be provided with 16 M-4 missiles each with 6 war-heads. One can understand that all this weaponry is trained on the USSR and its allies.

It is known that the French leaders are categorically opposed to these weapons being taken into account in the NATO balance during the Soviet-American talks in Geneva. Why, the author of the article asks himself? Because they are a means of purely national defense, is the answer given by Paris. So, how can then one qualify the statement made by President Francois Mitterrand to the West German magazine STERN in July 1981, according to which France will unhesitatingly complement American nuclear means by the weapons it possesses. Now, does the independence of these nuclear means -- officially proclaimed by Paris -- change the flight direction of the French rockets? Or does it make them less destructive? Any reasonable man is aware that France's nuclear weapons, just as those of Great Britain, are an integral part of NATO's potential and that they must be taken into consideration during the Geneva talks.

It is appropriate to recall France's position in the sphere of neutron weapons, KRASNAYA ZVEZDA continues. Paris officially announced the completion of research and tests of a neutron weapon and indeed, with certain reserves, the question of its manufacture is being mooted. Such an eventuality arouses the deepest concern in broad sectors of Europe's public. One gains the impression that France wants to be seen as one of the initiators of the arms race in this new direction. This year, the French military budget has been increased by 10 percent, to attain the record amount of Fr158.9 billion.

Each year France carries out more than 20 military maneuvers in accordance with NATO's plans or jointly with the armed forces of individual members of the bloc. It is evident that France's military cooperation with NATO is characterized by a trend toward its expansion and takes on a dimension that objectively brings France closer to the bloc's integrated military organization. They is why there is every reason to ask if one is not witnessing France's abandonment of its traditionally independent prestige and influence in the international arena, KRASNAYA ZVEZDA concludes.

Foreign Policy Analyzed

LD240222 Moscow in French to Belgium 1930 GMT 23 Apr 83

[By Boris Tumanov]

[Text] Good evening listeners. Judging by what the French Socialists say, the opening toward the Third World has become one of the most important courses of their foreign policy. By announcing the readjustment of France's international options, Paris has implied that this was a question of principle, destined to better correspond with the French socialist's ideas on social justice, on the world's economic order, etc.

This was well thought out; the intentions were excellent. However, what can we list the French Socialists' record of achievement in this domain 2 years after their coming to power? Let us first take Latin America.

France has recognized the Farabundo Marti Liberation Front as a legal political force in El Salvador. This recognition is limited to the level of good feelings; the enlightened stand of the French Socialists has not stopped the bloodshed in this unfortunate country. On the other hand, they concurrently had to redeem themselves in their relations with Washington by postponing the supply of French helicopters to Nicaragua. A few weeks ago, Mr Blanco, French roving ambassador, labeled as farcical the State Department's white paper which accuses Cuba and Nicaragua of exporting the revolution to El Salvador. However, at the UN Secrutiy Council, convened after the American aggression in Nicaragua, the French representatives did not say a word when the American delegate evoked Nicaragua's bad behavior to justify this aggression.

The Anglo-Argentine conflict also was an inconclusive test of French policy. There is really no reason to be proud of siding with an overtly colonialist Great Britain and hoping that the Argentines use Exocet missiles most efficiently. However, what can one expect? It brings in money in both cases -- just as it is bringing in money in South Africa. One has the feeling that all the antiracist ardor of the French Socialists has been spent in trying to prevent the French rugby team from going to play at Mr Botha's. On the other hand, all the ideological, moral, and humanitarian reluctance of the French Socialist rulers vanish as if by magic when it comes to selling arms or atomic reactors to the racists of Pretoria. One would be oversimpligying matters if one were to attribute this policy only to the search for financial profit. The verbal condemnation of apartheid does not prevent official Paris from considering South Africa as one of the strongholds of the Free World that the West must support through all means available.

In the Middle East, for lack of anything better to do, the French Socialists play, without much conviction, the role of advertisers for the American formula of settlement -- which the United States does not even need. They also can do without French troops in Lebanon to impose the Israeli presence and thus the American presence. Is it the feeling of the uselessness of their policy in the Middle East that leads the French Socialists to close the Parisian doors at the UN conference on Palestine?

Finally, in Southeast Asia, we have witnessed a series of quaspiritual condemnations -- condemnations of the past, the present and the future with which Mr Cheysson marked his tour to this area of the world -- which say everything but explain nothing about the French stand. What remains is the great, huge, immense, most human plan of North-South cooperation of which the French Socialist leaders want to be advocates. However, this is in a world where everything is dominated by the dollar, which is at its highest level compared with the French franc. In this world, it would be more realistic, according to me, for Mr Cheysson to deal with the building of castles in the air.

The only point where official Paris shows any consistency is Afghanistan. However, this stand also falls short of its highly acclaimed principles because the Somozists and Afghan counterrevolutionaries are one and the same thing. One cannot keep irritating the Americans all the time.

PRAVDA NOTES CALLS FOR UNITY IN FINNISH CP

PM260916 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 26 Apr 83 First Edition p 4

[Correspondent M. Kostikov report: "For Unity in the Finnish Communist Party"]

[Text] Helsinki, 25 Apr -- As is clear from materials published here, the Finnish Communist Party [SKP] Central Committee plenum held the other day displayed the Finnish Communists' wide desire for unity in their ranks.

It also displayed their full awareness of the grave consequences which could result from a further deterioration in the situation which has emerged in the party.

In connection with the plenum hundreds of party organizations and thousands of Communists working in various production sectors, trade unions, and youth and women's organizations and in the sphere of culture and art sent messages to the party leadership calling for the preservation of the SKP's unity on a principled Marxist-Leninist basis. The plenum did not support the opinions voiced recently by certain members of the SKP leadership on the permissibility of a split in the party. Nor did the plenum support their demand for the implementation of administrative measures against eight provincial SKP organizations -- measures aimed in effect at splitting the party. Expressing the will of the vast majority of party members, the plenum stated in its resolution that "a split in the SKP should be decisively avoided."

The plenum participants noted in their speeches that success in the SKP's activity has always been determined by the party's unity, the organization and cohesion of its ranks, its loyalty to the principles of Marxism-Leninism, and the consistent implementation of the party's general line and the decisions of its congresses. It was reaffirmed at the plenum that the present difficulties in the SKP are not organizational, but ideological and political in nature. It is a question of the path which the SKP will follow in future and whether it will remain a Marxist-Leninist party defending the working people's interests. That is why there is talk of rebuffing those who would like to weaken the principled foundations of the party's activity and its class nature. In this connection many SKP Central Committee members demanded an end to the factional struggle which is distracting the party from resolving the urgent problems facing Finland's workers' movement and a resolute rebuff for those who continue to impose on Finnish Communists a division of the party into the so-called "majority" and "minority," which has already been rejected unanimously by party congresses.

As was noted in a whole series of speeches at the SKP Central Committee plenum, one important means of stabilizing the situation within the party would be the creation of a daily Marxist-Leninist newspaper for the whole party which would publicize from party standpoints the domestic and international problems which concern broad strata of the Finnish working people.

The SKP Central Committee decided that proposals on ways of strengthening party unity will be discussed in the coming weeks in all party organizations, after which the next SKP Central Committee plenum will be convened. Confidence is expressed among members and supporters of the SKP that in the course of the discussion of these proposals in party organizations those who favor party unity will have a decisive say.

CPSU'S ROMANOV RETURNS TO LENINGRAD FROM FINLAND

PM211416 Leningrad LENINGRADSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 10 Apr 83 p 1

[LENTASS report: "Return to Leningrad"]

[Text] G.V. Romanov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, member of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and first secretary of Leningrad Party Obkom, who led the Soviet Government delegation to the celebrations in Finland to mark the 35th anniversary of the 1948 Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance between the Soviet Union and Finland, has returned to Leningrad.

G. V. Ramanov was met at the airport by A. P. Dumachev, L. N. Zaykov, D.P. Nosyrev, Yu. F. Solovyev, and V. Ya. Khodyrev, members of the CPSU Obkom Bureau.

U.S. TO DEPLOY CHEMICAL WEAPONS IN ITALY

LD252232 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1445 GMT 25 Apr 83

[From "The World Today" program presented by political observer Viktor Mikheyev]

[Excerpts] A national holiday is being observed in Italy on the day of liberation from the Hitlerite occupation. At present the progressive public of Italy is struggling against the intrigues of reaction. It is known that the U.S.-NATO military clique wants to turn Italy into the nuclear vault of Europe by deploying new U.S. medium-range nuclear missiles on the Italian island of Sicily. Launching pads for 112 cruise missiles with nuclear warheads are being built there. Besides this there are already 1,500 nuclear charges [zaryad] in Italy, deployed at dozens of U.S. military bases; there are also more than 30,000 U.S. servicemen in Italy. In addition to all this the Pentagon is planning to deploy ammunition with chemical warheads [boyepripasy s khimicheskim oruzhiem] containing a new poisonous substance that acts by paralyzing the nervous system at the bases in Verona and Vicenza in Italy. Chemical weapons are banned by the Geneva Protocol of 1925, not to mention the moral condemnation of chemical weapons by the whole of progressive humanity.

BURT GREECE VISIT CANCELLED OVER BASES ISSUE

LD252252 Moscow World Service in English 2100 GMT 25 Apr 83

[Text] The Reagan administration has cancelled a visit to Greece by the assistant secretary of state for European affairs, Richard Burt, following the Greek side's decision to drop from his itinerary meetings with Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou and other ranking officials. In announcing the news, a spokesperson for the Department of State expressed regret over Athens' position. One of the causes of the current strain in the two countries' relations are their differences over the existence of American military bases on Greek soil. Prime Minister Papandreou earlier warned that if there was no progress at the current talks on the issue, the bases would be shut down.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS CONGRATULATES GREECE'S LEADER

LD260722 Moscow TASS in English 0716 GMT 26 Apr 83

[Text] Moscow April 26 TASS -- The Council of Ministers of the USSR has sent a message to Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou of the Republic of Greece extending congratulations on Greece's national holiday -- Independence Day. Andreas Papandreou in his reply message expressed sincere gratitude for the congratulations.

The messages express confidence that the governments of both countries will continue to do everything possible to strengthen friendship and mutually beneficial cooperation between the Soviet Union and Greece for the benefit of the Soviet and Greek peoples, in the interests of consolidating peace and security in Europe and all over the world.

PFLP'S HABASH ARRIVES IN USSR ON VISIT

LD261845 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1500 GMT 26 Apr 83

[Text] The delegation of the Palestinian Liberation Organization, led by Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine [PFLP] Secretary General George Habash, has arrived in our country for a friendly visit at the invitation of the Soviet Afro-Asian Solidarity Committee.

In a statement made on arrival at the airport George Habash told our correspondent:

[Begin recording] The members of the PFLP delegation and I are very happy to be in Moscow today, to derive from this friendly and great country more morals which convey to us the feeling that victory is possible over this barbaric enemy -- the Zionist and imperialist enemy, which is bent on the annihilation of our people. We are facing consecutive plots being hatched by the Zionist-imperialist enemy against our people and their national rights, beginning with the barbaric invasion of Lebanon last summer and including the political plots that followed our departure from Beirut and which continue even now. These plots were recently represented by Reagan's impudent statements asking the Arab countries to write off the liberation organization. In all these battles and plots, we feel that we are not alone. We feel that in addition to our determination, our will and our just cause, and also in addition to our rifles and the rallying of the Arab masses around us, we rely on a great power, which is the symbol of progress and which is a great support for all the just forces in the world. By this I mean the Soviet Union.

Our aim in this visit is to discusswith our comrades the situation facing the Palestinian revolution in this period in particular; as well as the dangers threatening the Palestinian revolution and the political intrigues that are still continuing and are represented in the Reagan plan and in Reagan's latest statements, which urge the Arab rulers to write off the organization. The dangers are also represented by Shultz's latest visit. We are here to discuss how to confront all these plots and also to derive great moral support from our great friend, the Soviet Union. This is the main aim of our visit -- joint discussion of the current political issues and moral reliance on a great support, the fortress of peace and progress in the world, the Soviet Union. [end recording]

USSR SETS UP COMMITTEE ON PALESTINE CONFERENCE

LD261532 Moscow TASS in English 1520 GMT 26 Apr 83

[Text] Moscow April 26 TASS -- A coordinating committee for the preparation for an international conference on Palestine was set up in the USSR. The conference is held next August in Paris in accordance with the decision of the United Nations General Assembly.

The committee's chairman is Foreign Minister of the Russian Federation Vladimir Vinogradov. The committee includes senior representatives of the Soviet trade unions, the USSR Foreign Ministry, the Soviet Peace Committee, the Institute of Oriental Sutdies of the USSR Academy of Sciences, the Institute of State and Law.

FURTHER COMMENT ON SHULTZ MIDEAST TOUR

Imposing 'Stale Product' on Arabs

LD261735 Moscow TASS in English 1609 GMT 26 Apr 83

[Text] Moscow April 26 TASS -- TASS commentator Grigoriy Vasilyev writes:

The Middle East trip by the United States Secretary of State George Shultz is taking place against the background of an unprecedented anti-Palestinian campaign unleashed by the American Administration. Having failed to attain its aims in the course of the Israeli aggression against the Lebanese and Palestinian peoples Washington has switched to the tactics of rude pressure along other lines. It is in this light that the progressive Arab press views Shultz's tour. To try to save the notorious "Reagan plan" which is on the brink of total collapse, to isolate the PLO, to split the Arab countries and draw them into the so called "peace process" within the framework of the Camp David collusion -- such are the main purposes of the American envoy's visit.

It is indicative that the appearance of every next White House traveller invariably coincides with a drastic aggravation of tension in this explosive area.

This time, too, Shultz's visit is taking place against the accompaniment of continuous Israeli threats against Syria and the Palestinians, and is being accompanied by armed Israeli provocations against the Syrian contingent of the inter-Arab peace-keeping force in Lebanon.

It is clear that the people in Washington would want the Arabs, and first of all the Palestinians, to accept the capitulatory American-Israeli terms, would renounce their lawful rights to the liberation of the seized Arab lands, to the creation of an independent Palestinian state. There is no doubt that the talk about the striving of the American secretary of state to achieve a withdrawal of Israeli troops from Lebanon is nothing but a screen to cover up the aggressive plans of the partners in the anti-Arab alliance -- the United States and Israel.

The American envoy is trying to impose on the Arabs a stale product -- the "Reagan Middle East plan", which has been rejected by them. In other words, Washington's course remains unchanged, it remains totally pro-Israeli and anti-Arab. This course and the provocations of the Israeli military that are encouraged by Washington, have been and continue to be the main obstacle in the way of the search for a genuinely just and lasting peace in the Middle East.

Visit's Success Depends on Israel

LD262304 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1850 GMT 26 Apr 83

[From "The World Today" program presented by political observer Vladimir Dunayev]

[Text] U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz has begun his Near East tour in Egypt, with talks and meetings in Cairo. [shots of Shultz, Egyptian leaders in Cairo] What is this video reportage about? It was received this evening and was filmed amid a hurly-burly of reporters. What lies behind Secretary of State Shultz' mission? In London it was aptly described as an attempt to rescue the prestige of President Reagan from under the ruins of his diplomacy in the Near East. But, will this attempt succeed? Only if Israel leaves Lebanon, without any conditions; leaves without leaving behind any patrols, or Major Haddad in command in the south. Only then could Washington's maneuvers in the Arab world have any chance of success. Without that, the majority of observers consider there is no chance.

It would be naive to think that Begin is just waiting for Shultz to arrive in Israel to fall in with the American game. Begin is not very concerned about the global interests of the Reagan administration. Begin has concerns of his own: not to make a bad bargain and, on the wave of the aggression in the Lebanon, to secure for himself a further strategic military bridgehead.

Can Shultz pull anything off? I doubt it. But if there had not been some preparations beforehand, he would hardly be flying to the Near East; he would not have set out on this shuttle diplomacy.

One's attention is drawn to the complaints of certain members of the Israeli Cabinet about the fact that quite a lot of Israeli soldiers are now dying on occupied Lebanese soil, because, naturally, resistance there is increasing. And these ministers are calling on Begin -- without any success -- to withdraw the forces closer to the Israeli border. Maybe this has been orchestrated in honor of Shultz' arrival, so one should not jump to conclusions. We shall have to wait and see. But if Washington has decided to exert some pressure on its Israeli friends, time for it is running short. In 6 months, when the election campaign in America will be gaining force, no one will dare be connected with the Zionist lobby and thus also with Begin. It may very well be that Reagan has sent Shultz to the Near East simply to gain time, and/or to indicate quite a high level of interest on his part.

Trip Linked to Al-Biqa' Tension

PM261226 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 26 Apr 83 First Edition p 3

[TASS report: "Why Shultz Has Set Off"]

[Text] Damascus, 25 Apr -- A commentary broadcast by Syrian radio reveals the true aims of U.S. Secretary of State Shultz' visit to the Near East, pointing out that the head of Washington's foreign policy department will be trying to "persuade" his Arab interlocutors to accept the "Reagan plan" as the sole basis for a "peaceful settlement" in the region. Shultz will also try to make Lebanon accept Israeli terms by consenting to the so-called "security measures" being imposed on it by Tel Aviv and backed up by the invaders' presence in the south of that country.

However, the main reason for his trip, and something which American and Western propaganda naturally does not advertise, is the coordination of Israeli war preparations against Syria in Lebanon's Al-Biqa' Valley, where the Syrian contingent of the Arab Deterrent Force is deployed. It is no accident, the commentary notes, that the latest escalation of tension as a result of accelerated Israeli preparations for aggression against Syria is taking place on the eve of Shultz' trip to the Near East. The radio recalls that last April, on the eve of Israel's invasion of Lebanon, former U.S. Secretary of State Haig also carried out a "familiarization" visit to the countries of the region.

CIA BEHIND ISRAELI MOVES AGAINST SYRIA

LD262051 Moscow World Service in English 1600 GMT 26 Apr 83

[Text] Many details of the bombing of the American Embassy in Beirut last week are still unclear. Here is a commentary from Viktor Olin of our staff:

Over a week has passed since a powerful blast greatly damaged the American Embassy in Lebanon's capital. In the past few days the rubble has been partly removed and the bodies uncovered and buried. The embassy said it is resuming its normal activity but it is still unclear how many Americans died in the blast. One view voiced by the press is that the exact number of Americans killed in the embassy bombing will never be known, and here is the reason why.

At the time when the blast ripped through the building, CIA agents in Lebanon were holding a conference in one of the embassy rooms attended by the chief CIA Middle East expert, Robert Ames. His body was found in the rubble and since the fact of his death was impossible to conceal it became known that a CIA conference was under way at the time of the explosion. In the days that followed everything has been done to prevent the identification of other CIA agents so as not to expose the entire U.S. espionage network in Lebanon. However, the discrepancies in the hastily written biographies of the casualties have enabled newsmen to name those of them who worked for the CIA. So far, seven CIA agents have been identified. It is already clear that the American Embassy in Beirut was the biggest CIA coordinating center in the Middle East. According to some indications it operated on a much bigger scale than all the American secret services in Vietnam during the war in Indochina.

There are no indications as to what was discussed at the CIA conference at the Beirut Embassy, but since the conference was attended by a high-ranking CIA official, Robert Ames, and in the light of the recent secret visit to the Middle East by the CIA chief, William Casey, some analogies are justified. The thing is that the CIA showed a similar great interest in the region last year in the months preceding Israel's aggression in Lebanon. Now Israel is threatening Syria.

The American Embassy in Beirut provided a cover for CIA agents, as indeed American embassies in other countries do. In some countries it is even difficult to say who has the greater authority, the ambassador or the CIA agent -- and very often there can be no doubt about it. For instance, in Honduras the chief duty of the American ambassador is to direct subversive CIA operations against neighboring Nicaragua.

TASS NOTES SYRIAN-ISRAELI CLASH IN AL-BIQA'

LD261712 Moscow TASS in English 1614 GMT 26 Apr 83

[Text] Damascus April 26 TASS -- The Israeli Military perpetrated a new provocation in the Al-Biqa' Valley against Syrian troops from the inter-Arab peace-keeping force in Lebanon. A Syrian military spokesman said here that this morning an Israeli bulldozer accompanied by an armoured personnel carrier had moved 500 meters in the direction of the Syrian positions and started fortification work. The statement notes that the Syrian troops opened fire and forced the Israelis to retreat.

USSR GREETS ETHIOPIA ON NATIONAL DAY, ANNIVERSARY

Victory Day Message

PM061451 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 6 Apr 83 Morning Edition p 1

[Text] To Comrade Mengistu Haile Mariam, chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council of Socialist Ethiopia and of the Commission for Organizing the Party of Working People of Ethiopia [COPWE]:

On the occasion of victory day we send to you, Comrade Mengistu, the COPWE Central Committee the Provisional Military Administrative Council, the Council of Ministers and the friendly people of Socialist Ethiopia cordial greetings and best wishes.

The ardent sympathy and respect of the Soviet people have been won by the courageous struggle waged against the fascist interventionists by the Ethiopian people who today, despite the intrigues of international imperialism and reaction, are wholeheartedly working in the name of the successful fulfillment of plans for progressive transformations in the economic, social and cultural spheres, for strengthening the country's national independence.

We express confidence that friendly Soviet-Ethiopian relations will continue to serve successfully the interests of our countries' peoples and the cause of universal peace and international security.

[Signed] CPSU Central Committee; USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; USSR Council of Ministers

Foreign Ministry Greetings

PM220931 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 22 Apr 83 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "On the Occasion of the Anniversary"]

[Text] The USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs has sent a telegram of congratulations to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Socialist Ethiopia on the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between the Soviet Union and Ethiopia. This act, which brought the peoples of our countries closer together, even today plays a great and positive role in their joint struggle in the international arena for the consolidation of peace and the security of peoples.

The reply telegram notes profound satisfaction with the extremely close relations of friendship and all-round cooperation between the two countries.

The telegrams express the certainty that the friendship and fruitful cooperation between the Soviet Union and Socialist Ethiopia will continue to develop successfully and to strengthen.

IZVESTIYA on Anniversary

PM221553 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 22 Apr 83 Morning Edition p 4

[Correspondent Z. Kadymbekov dispatch under the rubric "For the 40th Anniversary of the Establishment of Relations Between the USSR and Ethiopia": "Strengthening Cooperation"]

[Excerpt] Addis Ababa [no date given] -- On 21 April 1943 Ethiopia became the first African country to establish official relations with the USSR, and the Soviet mission in Addis Ababa was [our] first diplomatic mission on the African Continent.

The establishment of diplomatic relations brought about the development and strengthening of ties between the two countries in the sphere of the economy, culture, and education. An oil refinery, erected with technical assistance from Soviet specialists, has arisen in Aseb on the shores of the Red Sea. A polytechnical institute built by the USSR and presented to the Ethiopian people has opened its doors in Baherdar. A Soviet cultural center at which Russian-language courses have opened has started work in the capital.

The traditional friendship and cooperation between the Soviet and Ethiopian peoples acquired new content following the people's democratic revolution accomplished in Ethiopia. "From that moment," Mengistu Haile Mariam said in his speech during last October's visit to Moscow, "our relations ceased to be limited merely to the framework of friendship and became relations of allies in the struggle for common goals." The treaty of friendship and cooperation concluded in Moscow in 1978 lent powerful impetus to progress in Soviet-Ethiopian relations and created a firm foundation for the further development and deepening of all-around cooperation between the two countries. The signing of the agreement on cooperation between the CPSU and the Commission for Organizing the Party of the Working People of Ethiopia was another important stage in the history of bilateral relations.

The scope of cooperation is broader today then ever before, and its paths run everywhere. A hydroelectric power station is under construction in the (Melka-Vakany) region and geological research is under way in Ogaden. The capacities of the Aseb oil refinery will be increased through reconstruction; units for a modern tractor-building plant in (Nazarete) and a cement plant in Diredawa are to be erected; the assimilation of land and water resources is planned for the torrid savanna of Gambela. And everywhere Soviet and Ethiopian specialists work shoulder to shoulder, setting examples of labor heroism.

Celebrating the portentous date in the history of relations between the two countries, Soviet people sincerly wish the people of Ethiopia big new successes on the path of progress and prosperity.

Moscow Soiree Held

PM211530 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 21 Apr 83 Morning Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Public Meeting"]

[Text] The Soviet Union is firmly taking the side of the Ethiopian people, who are waging a struggle against the aggressive and subversive forces of international imperialism and reaction and against interference in their country's internal affairs. This was stated by Soviet public spokesmen at a soiree in Moscow on 19 April to mark the 40th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between the USSR and Ethiopia.

The speakers noted that the two countries' friendship and fruitful cooperation correspond to the interests of the Soviet and Ethiopian peoples and are an important factor in the struggle for peace, freedom, and independence.

(K. Bedri), Ethiopian charge d'affaires in the USSR, expressed gratitude to the Soviet people for their selfless aid and support in defending and strengthening Ethiopia's revolutionary gains and in implementing progressive socioeconomic transformation.

ETHIOPIAN DELEGATION VISITS AZERBAIJAN, MOSCOW

Delegation's Itinerary

GF221237 Baku Domestic Service in Azeri 0105 GMT 21 Apr 83

[Text] A party delegation of Ethiopian workers is currently in the Soviet Union at the invitation of the [words indistinct]. The delegation has paid a 5-day visit to Azerbaija SSR. The visiting delegation is headed by (Lemma Gutema) first secretary of the Addis Ababa Workers Party and member of the Central Committee of the Communist (?Party) which represents the Ethiopian Workers Party [title as heard]. The guests have visited a number of rayons in Baku and conferred with leading workers of the Caspian Maritime Administration. They also visited the oil institute, the Soviet People's Friendship Palace, and other sites of interest in the republic's capital. They also travelled to the mountainous Karabakh Autonomous Oblast and conferred there with the oblast party (?committee) and [words indistinct].

Yuriy Pugachev, second secretary of the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee, received the visiting Ethiopian party workers representative a day before their departure from Azerbaijan. The visiting delegation departed for Moscow on 20 April.

Visit Ends

PM251035 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 24 Apr 83 First Edition p 4

[Unattributed report: "Familiarization With Experience"]

[Text] Under the plan for party ties between the CPSU and the Commission for Organizing a Party of Working People of Ethiopia (COPWE), a COPWE delegation headed by (Lemma Gutema), member of the Central Committee and COPWE representative in the city of Addis Ababa, was in the Soviet Union 13 through 21 April to familiarize itself with the CPSU's experience of organizational party work. The Ethiopian guests gave a high assessment of the Soviet people's achievements and noted the significance of the CPSU experience for COPWE activity in the sphere of party and state building.

USSR'S DEMICHEV TO PARTICIPATE IN FRELIMO CONGRESS

Departs for Mozambique

PM251034 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 24 Apr 83 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "CPSU Delegation Departs"]

[Text] A CPSU delegation headed by P.N. Demichev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR minister of culture, left Moscow for Mozambique 23 April to take part in the Fourth Congress of the Mozambique Liberation Front party, at the invitation of the Frelimo party Central Committee.

The delegation includes V.N. Ignatov, member of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of Voroezh CPSU Obkom, and G.Z. Lotsmanova, member of the CPSU Central Auditing Commission and fitter at the Kazan Computer Plant.

The delegation was seen off at the airport by B.N. Ponomarev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Commitee; T.V. Golubtsova, member of the CPSU Central Auditing Commission; R.A. Ulyanovskiy, deputy chief of a CPSU Central Committee section; M.Ye. Mogilevets, CPSU Central Committee deputy administrator of affairs, and other officials.

Arrival in Maputo Noted

LD242209 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1902 GMT 24 Apr 83

[Text] Maputo 24 Apr (TASS) -- A CPSU delegation headed by P.N. Demichev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, USSR minister of culture, arrived here today to take part in the work of the 4th Congress of the Frelimo party.

At the airport the delegation was met by Armando Guebuza and Mario Machungo, members of the Frelimo Central Committee Politburo.

UN NAMIBIAN COUNCIL DELEGATION HAS MOSCOW TALKS

PM201401 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 14 Apr 83 Morning Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Friendly Conversations"]

[Text] On 12 April, I.B. Usmankhodzhayev, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, received a UN Namibia Council mission led by I. Golob, deputy chairman of the council and SFRY permanent UN representative.

Questions of fulfilling the UN resolutions on granting Namibia independence were broached during the conversation, which was held in a friendly atmosphere. The Soviet side expressed support for the council's efforts, which are aimed at granting the Namibian people independence as rapidly as possible. It was stressed that solidarity with peoples fighting for their independence was and remains one of the fundamental principles of Soviet foreign policy.

The same day, the UN Namibia Council mission was received by L.F. Ilichev, USSR deputy foreign minister.

During the friendly conversation which took place, the sides exchanged opinions on questions connected with the speediest possible implementation of the UN resolutions on granting the Namibian people independence.

GROMYKO SPEAKS AT LUNCHEON FOR ZAMBRANO

PM262145 Moscow PRAVDA In Russian 27 Apr 83 First Edition p 4

[Speech delivered by USSR Foreign Minister A.A. Gromyko at 25 April Moscow luncheon given for visiting Venezuelan Foreign Minister Jose Zambrano]

[Text] A.A. Gromyko gave a luncheon in honor of J. Zambrano. In his speech, when greeting the Venezuelan foriegn minister, A.A. Gromyko said:

Your visit to the Soviet Union, Mr Minister, and our talks are a continuation of the useful dialogue between our two countries and they confirm the old truth that distance is no obstacle to good relations.

Speaking of Soviet-Venezuelan bilateral relations, I should like to note their positive and stable nature which convincingly bears out the fact that states with different social systems can cooperate fruitfully on the basis of the principles of peaceful coexistence, mutual respect and equality.

We note with satisfaction that the fabric of our relations is becoming stronger. Interparliamentary links are expanding as was confirmed by the visit to Venezuela by a delegation of the USSR Supreme Soviet, which has just ended, and by the warm reception accorded to the delegation there. Exchanges are being effected actively in the sphere of culture and education. Scientific contacts are acquiring a stable nature.

Here I should like to stress that short-term circumstantial considerations are also alien to our links with Venezuela. Our policy vis-a-vis Venezuela is founded upon the commonality of the interests of the peoples of both countries in strengthening universal peace and upon their mutual striving for the development of international cooperation.

I think, A.A. Gromyko went on to say, that our Venezuelan guests will agree that there are considerable reserves for the further development of relations for the good of peoples of both countries. The level of bilateral relations, especially in the sphere of trade and the economy do not, as yet, accord with the USSR's and Venezuela's potential and opportunities. The implementation of the agreements which have already been signed and their fleshing-out with specific content would promote the expansion of the framework of Soviet-Venezuelan cooperation. We are ready for this.

Great attention was, understandably, devoted at the talks to international problems. This is dictated by the actual situation in the world which is a complex, and one could say bluntly, a dangerous situation.

Of course, it would be an exaggeration to assert that our approach to all questions is identical; one should rather say that a common approach exists. But since I should not be uttering an untruth, I can say that in the main point -- concern at the deterioration of the international situation and in the strengthening of the security of the peoples - the stances of the USSR and of Venezuela coincide. This is a positive and most satisfying fact.

The Soviet Union is convinced that the efforts of all states must now be directed toward eliminating the threat of war and ensuring reliable peace. All peoples, we are convinced have a vital interest in this, be they in Europe or Latin America, in Asia or Africa. After all, it is no secret to anyone that if a nuclear maelstrom should flare up, it will not leave any continent unscathed.

This is why it is important that it should be honestly brought home to people that no one and no country can stand aloof from questions of war and peace.

Since the time when Lenin's decree on peace was proclaimed, a world without wars and weapons has always been, and still remains, our goal. The solemn undertaking by the Soviet Union not to be the first to use nuclear weapons, the bold and far-reaching proposals on the limitation and reduction of nuclear arms are eloquent evidence of the consistency of our foreign policy line and of that unbreakable link, that continuity which exist between Lenin's ideas about peace and the present policy of the Soviet State in the international arena.

The Soviet Union, A.A. Gromyko stressed, resolutely advocates a radical lowering of the level of military confrontation, the attainment of practical accords on the limitation and reduction of all kinds of weapons, and above all nuclear weapons. We are not seeking advantages for ourselves here, we are proposing fair accords which do not infringe on anyone's interests. This is stated once again with great force and cogency in Yu. V. Andropov's interview with the magazine DER SPIEGEL which has just been published. The interview expounds with the utmost precision and lucidity the essence of our stance: "not to start an arms race where there has not been one, and to end it where it exists at present."

Our joint proposals, with the other socialist countries, which envisage radical measures for real disarmament and a decisive improvement of the international situation, run in this very direction. We attach special attention to the implementation of the proposals contained in the Prague Political Declaration of the Warsaw Pact member states on concluding a treaty between us and the NATO countries; on the nonuse of force and on maintaining relations of peace, the treaty being open for accession by all states.

We are convinced that if these proposals were accepted this would be a very important step toward consolidating world peace and toward the normalization of the international atmosphere and would promote a return to normal, correct relations between states. It is also clear that the practical implementation of disarmament measures would make it possible to set free tremendous assets which could be channeled into solving urgent economic and social problems confronting individual countries and mankind as a whole.

The Soviet Union is not slackening its efforts aimed at removing the danger of war and at consolidating peace. We appeal to all other countries to do likewise.

We note with satisfaction the growing positive role of the Latin American countries in the world arena and the fact that their own voice is ringing out increasingly confidently in the world. For its part, the Soviet Union is prepared to expand and strengthen bilateral relations and cooperation in tackling urgent contemporary problems with those countries in Latin America which display a reciprocal interest in so doing.

It is perfectly natural that great attention was paid in the talks to the situation in Latin America. We had a thorough discussion on this score.

The USSR, like many other countries in the world, is disturbed at the dangerous development of the situation in Central America and the Caribbean Basin. This is linked directly with the attempts by the imperialist forces to impose their will on the peoples living there and to crush their desire for freedom and national independence. We reject such a policy and resolutely oppose the threats, provocations and pressure against Cuba, Nicaragua, Grenada and other countries of the Latin American Continent, wheresoever such a threat may originate; we resolutely oppose this.

Just recently Nicaragua -- that small country which has opted for an independent path of socioeconomic development -- has become the target of armed incursions from outside. It is well known who is directing these incursions. It is those who dislike the system in the new Nicaragua. But does this give them the right for hostile actions against an independent state? Of course not. And it is not fortuitous that these actions are condemned by the majority of states. This was also demonstrated during the recent discussions in the UN Security Council.

The Soviet Union has repeatedly declared its firm conviction that the strengthening of peace in Central America and the Caribbean Basin is possible only on the basis of respect for the sovereign right of each people to determine its own destiny itself without any outside interference and to dispose of its own resources. On this plane we assess positively the proposals of Venezuela, Mexico, Nicaragua and certain other countries aimed at a political settlement through the development of an equitable dialogue.

This year, A.A. Gromyko said in conclusion, the Venezuelan people, jointly with the other peoples of Latin America, are celebrating the bicentennial of the birth of their great son, that outstanding fighter for the freedom and independence of the peoples of the continent, Simon Bolivar. The ideals of the liberator of America are near and dear to the Soviet people. This jubilee will be celebrated in a fitting manner here in the Soviet Union too.

We hope that your visit to the Soviet Union, Mr Minister, will serve to further consolidate Soviet-Venezuelan relations in the interests of the peoples of our countries and in the interests of universal peace.

U.S. HOUSE APPROVES PLANS FOR 'FREE CUBA' RADIO

LD261637 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0909 GMT 26 Apr 83

[By TASS correspondent Nikolay Pakhomov]

[Text] Washington, 26 Apr (TASS) -- Led along by the administration which has announced a "crusade" against communism, the Subcommittee on International Operations of the House of Representatives Foreign Affairs Committee has approved plans to set up a "Free Cuba" radio station designed to become an organ of psychological war against the first socialist state in the western hemisphere. Congressmen rubber stamped the corresponding bill, which was introduced by the White House, by seven votes to one and sent it for approval by the full committee.

According to the plans worked out by the CIA and the propaganda mouthpiece of Washington, USIA, the new center of subversion will act according to the model and likeness of such poisoners of the airwaves as "Liberty" and "Free Europe". In other words, it will be a question of strengthening the interference of U.S. imperialism in the internal affairs of Cuba in order to subvert the existing state-political order.

According to the plans of the administration, $10 million will be spent on the needs of this organ of slander and propaganda in the initial stages alone.

It must be said that the Reagan administration, obsessed by hatred for national liberation movements, has long been nurturing the idea of setting up this radio station. Last year the White House managed to push its bill through the House of Representatives, although it met serious opposition in the Senate. Claiborne Pell, a member of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, pointed out then that the activity of the radio station would do nothing to further peace and stability in the Caribbean Basin. Charles Percy, the chairman of the committee and a Republican senator, also has "serious doubts" about the sense of such plans.

SOVIET-CUBAN BOOK RECALLS 1962 CUBAN CRISIS

PM260752 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 24 Apr 83 Second Edition p 5

[Rear Admiral T. Gaydar: "Book Review: "No Secret..."]

[Text] Courage and fraternity -- these two weighty words form the title of a good, instructive book (Footnote: "Courage and Fraternity" [Muzhestvo i Bratstvo], Military Publishing House Moscow, 1982). The book, created by a group of Soviet and Cuban authors from the USSR Defense Ministry Institute of Military History, the Center for Military History Studies of the Cuban Revolutionary Armed Forces and the USSR Academy of Sciences Institute of Latin America, describes how a small detachment of insurrectionists headed by Fidel Castro grew into the glorious insurrectionist army in the flames of battle against the Batista dictatorship and how, after the victory of the revolution, it became the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Cuba, which watch vigilantly over their country's security and the peaceful labor of the Cuban people, who are building a new socialist society under the leadership of the Communist Party of Cuba [PCC] only 90 miles from the stronghold of imperialism -- the United States.

Almost immediately after the victory of the Cuban revolution the United States began an economic blockade of Cuba, started to wage a war -- first secret, then open -- against it, created and armed a large landing force with tanks, artillery and aircraft and -- in April 1961 -- dispatched it to Cuba's shores.

At that time it took the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Cuba only 72 hours to rout the brigade of American mercenaries in the fighting at Playa Giron.

Then came the terrible days of October 1962 and the weeks of the Caribbean crisis, when aggressive U.S. circles brought mankind to the brink of thermonuclear war and prepared to begin an invasion of Cuba by their regular troops: Marines, airborne troops and tank divisions. And again Cuba's Revolutionary Armed Forces rose to the combat alarm and took up their positions....

The book traces the main stages in military building in Cuba after the victory of the revolution. The authors show how, on the basis of the general principles of the creation of a socialist state's army, the PCC skillfully took account of its country's peculiarities, the development of the revolutionary process there and the country's economic and geographical situation. This was expressed in the combination of regular army units and the formation of a people's revolutionary militia and people's defense battalions, in reliance on the Soviet Union's material and technical base in providing the troops with weapons and combat hardware and in the active participation of servicemen in the country's economic life.

The authors have rightly devoted particular attention to the birth and development of combat fraternity between the USSR Armed Forces and the Cuban Revolutionary Armed Forces.

Soviet servicemen always stand shoulder to shoulder with the servicemen of heroic Cuba. This was manifested particularly vividly in October 1962. "The country which, for the sake of defending a small people many thousands of miles away, placed on the scalepans of thermonuclear war the prosperity forged over 45 years of creative labor at the cost of tremendous sacrifices will shine in all its greatness," Fidel Castro said in May 1963, recalling the Caribbean crisis.

The authors indicate the main directions and forms of assistance to Cuban servicemen by the Soviet Armed Forces: the training of cadres, the exchange of combat experience and experience of party political work....

"'Courage and Fraternity,' a profound study of the relations and diverse forms of cooperation between our countries, gives due credit to Soviet military specialists who worked and still work in that country," it is stated in the foreword to the book, written by Raul Castro, minister of the Revolutionary Armed Forces in Cuba. "The book is revealing no secret when it tells of the great, timely and selfless assistance which the Soviet state and its Armed Forces granted to our country. The book is revealing no secret when it stresses that without that assistance the Cuban people could not have fulfilled the first commandment of revolution -- to be able to defend yourself. And although nothing and nobody could make the Cuban people yield, they would not have withstood the blows of the imperialists."

A special section in the book is devoted to the Soviet Union's and Cuba's joint struggle for peace and the peoples' security and for their right to choose their own paths of social development despite the imperialists' intrigues.

"Valentia y Fraternidad" -- "Courage and Fraternity...." The two words which constitute the book's title comprehensively define its noble tone.

PRAVDA EDITORIAL ON LABOR COLLECTIVE'S ROLE

PM220820 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 21 Apr 83 First Edition p 1

[Editorial: "Enhancing the Labor Collective's Role"]

[Text] "Our second home" -- that is how millions of Soviet people speak of their labor collective. And it does indeed play a special, inestimable role in the life of each one of us. Here not only do we acquire professional experience, habits, and skill, but we also pass through a real school of life and receive good traditions from our senior comrades. It is in the labor collective -- the basic cell of the socialist society -- that the success of all our plans is determined, and here today is the front line in the struggle for the implementation of the decisions of the 26th party congress and the CPSU Central Committee May and November (1982) plenums.

The draft USSR law on labor collectives and on enhancing their role in the management of enterprises, institutions, and organizations has been greeted with great interest throughout the country. Soviet people see this document as a new manifestation of the concern of the CPSU and the Soviet state for the further development of socialist democracy and for ensuring that every working person feels himself to be the master of his enterprise and a representative of the whole country.

At the CPSU Central Committee November plenum Comrade Yu.V. Andropov recalled Lenin's words to the effect that the wider the scale of our plans and our production tasks becomes, "the more millions of people must be involved in participating themselves in the resolution of these tasks." The new law, the draft of which has been submitted for nationwide discussion, defines the basic rights and duties of labor collectives and their powers in the management of enterprises, institutions, and organizations. It generalizes the practice of labor collectives and their growing role in production, public, and state life.

The Kaluga Turbines Plant and Moscow's Likhachev Motor Vehicles Plant, Rostov's Gigant Sovkhoz, and the Minsk Tractor Plant.... One could name many leading plants and factories, sovkhozes and kolkhozes, organizations and institutions where the features characteristic of labor collectives at the present stage of communist building are manifested particularly clearly. There is the atmosphere of comradely cooperation and mutual assistance, there is concern for augmenting the country's material and spiritual wealth, for the rational utilization of resources, and for improving people's working, living, and leisure conditions. There is the safeguarding in practice of the unity of state, public, and personal interests. There is the principle of each worker's responsibility to the collective and the collective's responsibility for each worker.

With the growth of the working people's political consciousness and their cultural, technical, and professional level; and in the process of improvement of administration and economic management methods, the preconditions are created for extending the rights of labor collectives and at the same time stepping up their responsibility to society. The draft law strengthens the legal basis for labor collectives' fulfillment of the tasks entrusted to them and for their exercise of their powers.

Labor collectives work under the leadership of party organizations and in close contact with organs of state power and management organs. They take part in discussing questions of state, economic, and sociocultural building and in nominating candidates for the soviets of people's deputies and other elected organs.

The range of the labor collective's duties is diverse. It is its duty to work in a highly productive way and steadily execute party decisions, Soviet laws, and government resolutions. To fulfill state plans, improve the efficiency and quality of work, and strengthen labor and production discipline; to display constant concern for the development of the labor and sociopolitical activeness of the collective's members, and for educating them in the spirit of moral principles of the builders of communism. Success in resolving these tasks depends on the activeness of public organizations, first and foremost party and trade union committees and the Komsomol, with whose activity the further democratization of management and the implementation of the labor collective's powers are closely linked.

The masses' collective experience will be taken into account more fully in the management of production affairs through the combination of one-man management and broad participation by working people in the resolution of these affairs. This applies first and foremost to the elaboration and discussion of plans for the economic and social development of enterprises, organizations, and institutions, the adoption of counterplans and their unconditional fulfillment; and the strengthening and development of autonomous financing. The labor collective can and must promote the correct resolution of such important questions as the elaboration of collective contracts, the struggle against thriftlessness and extravagance, and the introduction of scientific and technical achievements into production. It is called upon to constantly keep sight of the problems of organizing labor, improving its conditions and safety, distributing economic incentive funds, and implementing plans for sociocultural measures and housing construction. The draft law provides for the labor collective's right to hear reports from the administration on these questions and to submit proposals and recommendations. The production team also receives wide powers.

A subject of special concern is the skillful utilization of the labor collective's potential in organizing socialist competition and strengthening order in all sectors of production and in work to promote communist education.

The discussion of the draft law is now beginning at meetings in collectives, in the press, and on television and radio. The wide discussion of this important political document, which concerns every working person in the land of the soviets, will undoubtedly help promote the further upsurge of the creative activeness of millions of people, make it possible to bring new reserves into play, and promote the cause of the masses' communist education.

On the eve of May Day the CPSU Central Committee appeals:

Working people of the Soviet Union! Create an atmosphere of creativity, comradely mutual assistance and a high sense of responsibility for the fulfillment of the 5-year plan in every labor collective!

Strengthen organization and order and conscious communist discipline!

ARTS ACADEMY ANNIVERSARY MEETING HELD 19 APRIL

PM211140 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 20 Apr 83 First Edition p 3

[TASS report: "Pride of Our Native Culture"]

[Text] The USSR Academy of Arts has become the pride of our native culture, a school of realism and selfless service to the people. At all stages of its long and glorious history it has borne aloft the banner of progressive, democratic art. A ceremonial session on 19 April in the USSR Bolshoy Theater was devoted to the Academy of Arts' 225th anniversary.

Figures of culture and science, representatives of the working people and party, soviet and public organizations gathered in the theater auditorium. Foreign guests -- honorary members of the USSR Academy of Arts -- came to celebrate the jubilee.

On behalf of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and the Soviet Government, P.M. Demichev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR minister of culture, conveyed to the academy members, all its staff and the representatives of the artistic public congratulations on the great holiday of Soviet artistic culture and wishes for new creative successes in resolving the tasks which Lenin's party sets the creative intelligentsia.

Our party, the speaker continued, assesses highly the work of the artistic intelligentsia which, together with the working class and kolkhoz peasantry, is working selflessly for the victory of a new social system.

Steadily following the principles of the party-based and popular nature of art and of socialist realism, the USSR Academy of Arts exerts profound influence on the entire artistic practice of the Soviet fine arts and actively promotes their development. The academy's activity has met with deserved recognition from the Soviet people and won broad international fame. It has become an important link in progressive, truly democratic art and a component of socialist culture.

Describing the historical conditions under which the academy was formed, the speaker emphasized that its institution in 1757 accorded with the country's urgent need for artists and architects capable of creating to the standard of the achievements of world culture. Closely linked with the progressive thinkers of its time, from the very first the academy became the center toward which the best, most talented forces of Russian culture were drawn. Many of its alumni attracted the attention of the world's artistic public. Outstanding masters like O. Kiprenskiy, S. Shchedrin, K. Bryullov, A. Ivanov, and many others became the pride of the Russian art school. The academy made an outstanding contribution to the development of Russian architecture and defined a new stage in the development of our own urban planning skills.

In 1863 a group of democratically minded artists appeard within the academy's walls resolutely opposing outdated artistic canons. These artists founded the Wanderers' Movement, which defined a new stage in the fine art of the prevolutionary period that really brought artistic creativity to the life of the people, with their age-old aspiration to happiness, the emancipation of labor, and social justice. The works of I. Kramskoy, V. Perov, I. Repin, V. Surikov, and N. Ge and many other realist artists became important social phenomena in Russia's life.

The objective process of art's democratization was linked with a new stage of the liberation movement in Russia, with the formation of revolutionary organizations of the Russian proletariat and with preparation for the creation of the Bolshevik Party headed by V.I. Lenin. In the period of the First Russian Revolution a historical trend clearly emerged toward rapprochement between Russia's progressive artistic intelligentsia and the revolutionary workers' movement.

Great October predetermined a qualitatively new stage in the development of culture and art. The social framework which had fettered artists collapsed. Broad scope was opened up before them for creation, for the development of a truly popular culture.

Great significance for the development of fine art attached to the 1933 Soviet Government decision to create the All-Russian Academy of Arts.

It formed the basis for a well thought-out system, which retains its importance to this day, for educating artists with a high degree of realistic skill, capable by their creation of promoting the development of the art of socialist realism. Its principles as it were flung wide before the fine arts a broad window onto the modern world and made it possible to discover the image of the new hero of our time -- the revolutionary, the fighter for the cause of Lenin's party, the builder of communism.

On the basis of the principles of socialist realism, classic works of Soviet fine art have been produced. They are represented by a constellation of outstanding masters like M. Grekov, I. Brodskiy, A. Shchusev, V. Mukhina, B. Ioganson, S. Merkurov, T. Zalkalis, A. Gerasimov, S. Gerasimov, P. Korin, Ye. Vuchetich, M. Manizer, A. Plastov, A. Deyneka, V. Kasiyan, Ye. Saryan, I. Zholtshlmy, L. Rudnev, V. Gelfreykh, I. Fomin, Ya. Nikoladze, A. Shovkunenki, F. Fedorovskiy, and many other artists from all our fraternal republics.

The development of Soviet art is characterized by a veritable flowering of national schools and their mutual enrichment and influence. The Soviet Government resolution adopted 5 August 1947 "On the Transformation of the All-Russian Academy of Arts into the USSR Academy of Arts" actively promoted this fruitful process.

In 1975 the Academy was awarded the Order of Lenin, and the I.Ye. Repin Institute of Painting, Sculpture, and Architecture, and the Moscow V.I. Surikov State Art Institute, which are part of it, were awarded Orders of the Labor Red Banner for their great services in developing Soviet fine art and training highly qualified cadres.

We must seek cohesion among the representatives of world democratic culture to deal a fitting rebuff to the forces of reaction, the proponents of obscurantism and imperialist piracy, and all those who want to push mankind into the abyss of a new world war.

The 26th CPSU Congress clearly defined the main tasks and prospects of cultural building in our country. Now it is essential to make particularly high demands on the ideological and artistic standard of works of fine art and to seek from every artist a truly talented embodiment of ideological thought capable of exerting profound influence on people's hearts and minds. The broad incursion of artistic culture into man's daily life has become a real phenomenon of our time. Art is designed to act as a factor of enormous educational force, to make active use, the fullest use, of the entire arsenal of artistic means for the formation of the comprehensively developed individual of the communist era.

Under present conditions, when a fierce psychological war is being unleashed against socialist society and peace-loving progressive forces throughout the world; when the forces of reaction, racism, and neofascism are again rearing their heads; when our party is mounting an effective struggle against negative phenomena and uncommunist morality, and is struggling persistently to consolidate each person's discipline and responsibility; there is a considerable increase in the role of agitation, poster, and caricature art. Now that the antagonism between the two ideologies -- the socialist and the bourgeois -- has become an arena in the battle for man's future, the Academy of Arts is called on to develop the best traditions of militant agitation art and to actively promote the assertion of progressive Marxist-Leninist ideals and the principles of communist morality in the masses' consciousness.

Our society is marching headlong into the future.

The CPSU Central Committee November (1982) plenum defined the key tasks on which the Soviet people must focus their efforts in order to advance successfully along the path of communist building. The setting of these tasks was given all-around theoretical substantiation in Comrade Yu.V. Andropov's article "The Teaching of Karl Marx and Some Questions of Socialist Building in the USSR."

The high degree of public recognition received in our country by the intelligentsia's creative activity is a powerful incentive to the masters of art, P.N. Demichev stressed, and there is no doubt that they will augment their efforts to create works worthy of our glorious times, the times of struggle for the victory of communism, for peace, and social progress on our planet!

The Academy of Arts' contribution to the teasury of our native culture and the development of the art of socialist realism was discussed by P.N. Fedoseyev, vice president of the USSR Academy of Sciences; N.A. Ponomarev, chairman of the USSR Artists Union Board; Academician B.B. Piotrovskiy, director of the Hermitage State Museum; and Hero of Socialist Labor; A.A. Sukhanov, leader of a team of tunnelers from the State Administration for Construction of the Moscow Subway.

Werner Klemke (GDR), an honorary member of the USSR Academy of Arts, conveyed warm congratulations to his Soviet colleagues on the notable date.

Those taking part in the ceremonial session adopted with great enthusiasm a letter to the CPSU Central Committee.

MAYAKOVSKIY TO BE HONORED IN NATIONWIDE FESTIVAL

PM211135 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 14 Apr 83 First Edition p 3

[Article by A. Mikhaylov: "Mayakovskiy Lives On"; capitalized passages published in boldface]

[Text] July sees the 90th anniversary of the birth of Vladimir Mayakovskiy. Naturally, this date will be a nationwide festival of poetry and it will be commemorated in words. But as the festival approaches one cannot ignore the debate, especially as it has already begun -- Mayakovskiy's constant companion during his life and since his death. The poet himself was a brilliant polemist, always arguing with his opponents.

One thought that, as the poet had long since ceased to be "misunderstood" and the impact of his presence in cultural life was beyond question, no one would doubt the fecundity of his traditions. There have been numerous works on Mayakovskiy, including authoritative studies by V. Pertsov, A. Metchenko, and others. Academic science has not been ignoring the first poet of the revolution. This is evidenced by the recent substantial studies by B. Goncharov, F. Pitskel, and A. Subbotin. Schools, including higher schools, struggling to overcome the inertia of the formal, dogmatic "fixing" of Mayakovskiy in young people's minds, are seeking methods of creative familiarization.

The main thing that has given and continues to give rise to optimism about Mayakovskiy's long life in poetry, in the people's consciousness and their cultural treasure house is the fact that he LIVES ON in others, that his traditions are to be found in the work of such outstanding poets as Leonid Martynov and Yaroslav Smelyakov and younger ones who are currently prospering. And, finally, the fact that Mayakovskiy's work as a phenomenon of 20th century art -- revolutionary in spirit, in content, and in all its components -- remains a fermenting agent even for those who are repelled by it and use a different accouterment in pursuing their careers.

Let us take Tvardovskiy, the greatest Russian poet after Mayakovskiy. These two phenomena in poetry -- like two peaks in a mountain chain -- are so different from one another in outline that people tend to regard them as two opposite poles, two trends of poetical development. A distinction can be made on the basis of diction, style ("accouterment") and thematic preferences, but no in the general direction of their work.

It was Aseyev who discerned, albeit without formulating it, the common STATE view of life which is so essential to Mayakovskiy and which was later manifested so clearly by Tvardovskiy in "Vasiliy Terkin" and especially in the poem "Vista Upon Vista" [Za dalyu -- dal]. The sense of the great majesty of the country and the majesty of the people, the masters of the country, the POETICIZATION OF THE SENSE OF DUTY and responsibility that everyone has for the country, for its people, and for mankind -- these are common features of the two poets' work and one of the main themes of Soviet poetry.

Tvardovskiy understood this better than many of those who have written about him, who would like to separate him from Mayakovskiy and place the two in different streams of poetrical development. As one whose thought was not circumscribed by the poetic medium but who thought in cultural terms, Tvardovskiy said: "...With all the strength of his poetic soul he (Mayakovskiy -- Al. Mikhaylov) broke free from his OWN brief span of time into a big, future time. And this imparted to his poetry...a stable durability."

I would like to draw this to the attention of those who fuss about among the foothills and see only the silhouette of the summit but fail to take a sample of the rock.

One might also point out the unquestionable and widely acknowledged influence of Mayakovskiy on the work of the world's major revolutionary poets, the kind of influence no other Russian poet has had outside his own country.

With powerful arguments like these one ought to feel confident about the fate of Mayakovskiy's creative legacy and traditions and be able, in his 90th anniversary year, to sum up the preliminary results of a victorious march to the mass readership. After all, Mayakovskiy really is being read and he is still exciting people's hearts and minds.

For all that, the behind-the-scenes debate about Mayakovskiy's creative legacy and personality continues, and it is a fierce debate. During breaks at various meetings and plenums, at writers' creative meetings, during discussions of specific problems and phenomena relating to literature and literary criticism there merge certain concepts which distort the true face of the great poet of the revolution and propose an extra-historical interpretation of his work. Mayakovskiy, as a living, continuing, revolutionary, and innovative phenomenon is liked by some and not by others. This is not surprising.

There is a marked orientation in poetry at the moment toward classical traditions. There is nothing worrying or unproductive about this either. Although it is important, of course, which traditions of the past one chooses. Russian classical poetry is infinitely rich and diverse and capable of satisfying the most exacting taste, but its glory and majesty consist primarily in the idea of serving the people, the fatherland, freedom and the brotherhood of man.

Is it not surprising in view of all this that some writers try to dissociate Mayakovskiy from classical poetry and place a demarcation line between them. Yet it was he who developed this tradition in Soviet poetry more strikingly, more powerfully and, if you like, more distinctly than anyone else and gave it a new social complexion.

No, for some reason certain people fail to take this great tradition into account; it slips their mind. Instead they make pompous noises about beauty and truth, as if both were alien to Mayakovskiy; they latch on to quick-tempered retorts made by the young Mayakovskiy of the "Slap in the Face for Public Taste" [Poshchechiny obshchestvennomu vkusu] days, retorts made in heated discussion, and thus rather pointed, or -- even more dubious as an argument -- retorts appearing in newspaper accounts of arguments which are not reported verbatim.

The same method is used to cite retorts and pronouncements in which Mayakovskiy expressed his nihilistic attitude toward the classics, toward the cultural legacy of the past. The young Mayakovskiy maintained this attitude throughout his life. But, of course, no mention is made of the poet's mature pronouncements or his conceptual poetry, and the mainstream of his work is ignored. This concept of the poet is fraught with gross errors.

It is also idle to try to contrast Yesenin and Mayakovskiy. In the first place, their relationship cannot in any way be viewed in isolation from the group struggle, the frantic polemics between different literary circles in the twenties with their radical "programs" and "manifestos" which characterize the literary scene at that time. In the heat of polemical battles, aggravated by a rather petty Imagist [Russian literary group and publication of 1920's sharing individual ideas of Western Imagists] and "Left Front of Art" [1920's literary and artistic association headed by Mayakovskiy] milieu, sharp and unfair appraisals were made by both sides. But closer attention should be paid to Mayakovskiy, to what he said after the poet's death. Read his poem "To Sergey Yesenin" (bearing in mind, moreover, the situation caused by his death) and a much clearer picture will emerge.

Mayakovskiy recalls his last meetings with Yesenin, remembering that there was "no quarreling at all," that Yesenin reached out to him and to Aseyev, that us, Mayakovskiy, "viewed with pleasure Yesenin's evolution: from Imagism to the All-Russian Association of Proletarian Writers." And it was Mayakovskiy, not Yesenin's "friends," who said fitting words about him in his poetry: stern, bitter, respectful words, but without making concessions on the main point -- the attitude toward life and death.

The rabble fight among themselves, while the giants make friends -- this was said in another context, but it is very applicable to the present conflict. Yesenin and Mayakovskiy would inevitably have come together, they were already beginning to make friends despite the pettiness around them. And one really should not be emphasizing their differences. One should distinguish the true, the quintessential, that which united the two great poets -- service of poetry and the people -- from the clangor of group struggle.

There is a tendency to reduce the basic ardor of poetry (and of all Mayakovskiy's work) to antibourgeois, anti-middle-class attitudes. It goes without saying that this is a very powerful aspect of the work of the poet, dramatist, and journalist Mayakovskiy. But it, the work, is greatly impoverished without the ideal for which the poet fought, which he asserted by word and deed. Tsvetayeva put it nicely, in an indirect way: "The only outlet his poetry allows is action."

Mayakovskiy is first and foremost a CREATOR.

For him action is not just the destruction of the old, the fight against philistinism, bureaucracy, ignorance, and boastfulness, but the building of a new life and the establishment of new human relationships.

It goes without saying that Mayakovskiy's outstanding creations, such as the poems "Vladimir Ilich Lenin," "Fine!" and "With a Loud Voice", like many poems of the latter half of the twenties, do not fit into the antibourgeois and anti-middle-class concept, and today's reader appreciates them primarily for their eagerness for the revolutionary reorganization of the world.

Against this background attempts to show Mayakovskiy as a tragic figure, an artist who allegedly pitted himself against a classical poetry which was supposedly concerned with the truth and beauty of art, and who egocentrism generted his self-expression, appear methodologically feeble and pitiful. Alas, this is not a Soviet invention: It is an echo of the Sovietological concept whereby the post-October Mayakovskiy allegedly found himself in a tragic conflict with his talent, subordinating it to revolutionary ideas.

The moral wealth, social certainty, and activeness of an individual who has absorbed the ideas of an age, the individual who is revealed in Mayakovskiy's lyrics -- it is precisely this that gives enormous perspective to the whole of Soviet poetry. The creative phenomenon of Mayakovskiy is revealed in the way this individual acquired ideological and moral enrichment, how he found a common bond with the revolutionary class and the people, and in the disarmingly sincere and emotionally candid way this was expressed in the poetry. Truth and beauty are as much a part of him as beliefs and faith. But one must not forget that the concept of truth and beauty is not something static: It is something whose content changes dialectically.

Some "interpreters" of Mayakovskiy latch on to individual words and metaphors used by the poet, approaching them extrahistorically or merely in an oversimplified way. For example, here is one article's interpretation of a metaphor from the poem "Fine!": "Time humming like a telegraph wire, heart and truth together." "I do not dispute this," the critic writes, "but a 'telegraph wire' is basically empty; any message conveyed by it is a fact, but not necessarily the truth." (LITERATURNOYE OBOZRENIYA No 10, 1978) By disputing at the end of the sentence what he promised not to dispute at the beginning, the critic makes out that he has not seen the metaphorical sense of Mayakovskiy's lines, he has not seen that his "telegraph wire" is not empty, that it is "time humming like a telegraph wire." Obviously you have to bear in mind that the time is the time of revolution when truth was battling against untruth.

The path of Mayakovskiy, whose work has become a classic of Soviet poetry and the property of world culture, is a path of struggle and quest for the artist's place in the great reorganization of the world begun in October 1917. The upcoming 90th anniversary of the poet's birth should stimulate the profound, creative appreciation of his legacy and its protection from crude oversimplification. It is not rhetoric and words about Mayakovskiy but a genuinely scholarly, profound, analytical reading of the poet's work in relation to the ideals of the revolution which will help to restore the undistorted image of a poet who remains with us, who lives on for all time.

SOVIET TU LEADER COMMENTS ON WORKERS' LETTERS

LD261529 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0952 GMT 26 Apr 83

[Text] Moscow, 26 Apr (TASS) -- Letters from working people are of great help to Soviet trade unions in solving political, economic, and social issues: Last year alone over half a million such letters arrived at the Central Council of Soviet Trade Unions (AUCCTU), Kazimeras Matskyavichyus stated.

The AUCCTU secretary spoke at a press conference for Soviet and foreign journalists today devoted to this mass social organization's work with the letters and suggestions of the working people.

Underlining that the need to take account of public opinion is one of the elements of socialist democracy, Katskyavichyus recalled that the Soviet Trade Union Statute contains a special clause which makes it incumbent upon trade union organs to attentively and sensitively review petitions, letters and proposals from the working people and to take the necessary measures on them in good time.

Analyzing the content of letters arriving at trade union organs, the AUCCTU secretary commented that these letters concern the most diverse aspects of the life of Soviet society. Many of them are full of concern to raise the efficiency of social production. Working people not infrequently raise issues in their letters which are of nationwide importance. The proposals and wishes of working people are taken into account in the ongoing work of trade unions, party and local authority organizations.

The wishes of the working people were taken into account in drawing up a draft law on labor collectivees which was recently submitted by the USSR Council of Ministers and the AUCCTU to the USSR Supreme Soviet, and in conducting work on other legal acts in the preparation of which the trade unions take an active part.

Letters from manual workers and office workers show that the trade unions pay great attention to labor protection and to the working people's leisure. Over the last 2 years about R15 billion was spent on technical reequipment of manufacturing alone, and working conditions were improved for 5 million people, Matskyavichyus reported. Legal labor inspections established in the trade union system check every year that the administration is observing the norms of labor legislation in 30,000 enterprises.

Over the last few years the nature of letters has changed perceptibly, Kazimeras Matskyavishyus said. There is a growing number of letters whose authors firmly support the peaceful foreign policy of the Soviet state and express proposals and comments aimed at further improving the activity of trade union and economic organs.

ARMENIAN COUNCIL OF MINISTERS HOLDS CONFERENCE

GF251900 Yerevan SOVETAKAN AYASTAN in Armenian 24 Mar 83 p 1

[Text] The Armenian SSR Council of Ministers held a conference dedicated to the ordainment of the work regime of enterprises, organizations, and establishments that serve the population. The conference was attended by officials of the executive committees of the people's deputies city and rayon councils, republic's ministries and administrations.

The conference heard reports on the measures taken for the new work regime. It particularly noted that in order to put in order the work regime of organizations and enterprises serving the population to correspond with the USSR Council of Ministers' decision, the ministries, administrations, and executive committees of people's deputies councils have changed the working days and times of the services enterprises to suit the workers and further satisfy their demands. Thus the enterprises of transport, trade and public food, and a number of other enterprises including health, education, communications, and consumer and housing services to the population have begun to work under a new schedule.

A. Kirakosyan, first deputy chairman of the Armenian SSR Council of Ministers, addressed the conference.

He noted that great work has been done in the republic to provide services to the workers and to set new higher standards. At the same time he also pointed out mistakes in that field. It is necessary to further study all sides of the work to improve the quality and quantity of services in all locations.

One of the main tasks of the ministries, administrations, and leaders of enterprises is to fully realize the party's means to establish appropriate law and order in the work of enterprises, organizations, and establishments in order to fulfill the demands of the workers and not to harm their production activities. This is a very important state task.

ESTONIAN SSR SUPREME SOVIET MEETS 8 APRIL

PM201522 Tallin SOVETSKAYA ESTONIYA in Russian 9 Apr 83 p 1

[ETA report: "Information Report"]

[Text] It was 1000 hours on 8 April 1983 at the Estonian SSR Supreme Soviet hall of sessions on Toompea hill. In the presidium were M. Pedak, chairman of the Estonian SSR Supreme Soviet, and E. Raadik and Ya. Ryaets, deputy chairmen of the Estonian SSR Supreme Soviet.

In the boxes were Comrades K. Vayno, I. Kebin, V. Klauson, A. Kudryavtsev, V. Kyao, L. Lentsman, O. Merimaa, A. Ryuytel, A.-B. Upsi, N. Yuganson, D. Visnapuu, and I. Toome; M. Vannas and A. Taal, deputy chairmen of the Estonian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; Kh. Veldi, A. Gren, B. Saul, A. Tregubov, and A. Tynspoeg, deputy chairmen of the Estonian SSR Council of Ministers; V. Vakht, secretary of the Estonian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; and members of the Estonian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and Council of Ministers.

The session was opened by Deputy M. Pedak, chairman of the Estonian SSR Supreme Soviet.

The following agenda was approved:

1. Estonian SSR Soviets' tasks in further strengthening discipline in the national economy in the light of the CPSU Central Committee November (1982) plenum demands.

2. The draft Estonian SSR housing code.

3. Ratification of Estonian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium decrees.

4. Organizational questions.

The report on the first item on the agenda was delivered by Deputy V. Klauson, chairman of the Estonian SSR Council of Ministers.

Speakers in the debates were Deputies Yu. Ryam (Orissaareskiy Electoral Okrug No 187) and S. Eyu (Luunyaskiy Electoral Okrug No 246); R. Kirs, chairman of the Pyarnuskiy Rayispolkom; Deputies G. Vokhmyanina (Kokhtla-Yarveskiy Sovetskiy Electoral Okrug No 97), V. Tamm (Ridalaskiy Elecotral Okrug No 159), A. Essenson (Rakvereskiy-Lauristinskiy Electoral Okrug No 237), M. Pyldes (Tallinskiy-Lauterskiy Electoral Okrug No 2), R. Sallo, (Kokhilaskiy Electoral Okrug No 238), R. Kotalaynen (Tartuskiy-Gogolevskiy Electoral Okrug No 151), and A. Bochin (Narvskiy-Energeticheskiy Electoral Okrug No 112).

The closing speech was delivered by Deputy V. Klauson.

The session adopted a resolution on the question under discussion.

The report on the draft Estonian SSR housing code was delivered by Deputy B. Saul, deputy chairman of the Estonian SSR Council of Ministers. The coreport was delivered by Deputy V. Roosmaa, chairman of the Estonian SSR Supreme Soviet Legislative Proposals Commission.

Speakers in the debates were deputies V. Eks (Tallinskiy-Yarveskiy Electoral Okrug No 12), A. Norak (Tallinskiy-Komsomolskiy Electoral Okrug No 8), R. Butel, (Tallinskiy-Kunderskiy Electoral Okrug No 49), and V. Tikk (Suure-Yaaniskiy Elecotral Okrug No 271).

The closing speech was delivered by Deputy B. Saul.

The Estonian SSR Law "On the Estonian SSR Housing Code" was adopted.

On the report of Deputy V. Vakht, secretary of the Estonian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, Estonian SSR laws on the ratification of the Estonian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium's decrees were adopted.

The session then discussed organizational questions.

Deputy I. Kebin was relieved of his duties as chairman of the Estonian SSR Supreme Presidium in connection with his retirement. Deputy A. Ryuytel was elected chairman of the Estonian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and at the same time relieved of his duties as first deputy chairman of the Estonian SSR Council of Ministers.

The Estonian SSR Supreme Soviet session resolved to appoint Deputies V. Kyao and Kh. Veldi first deputy chairmen of the Estonian SSR Council of Ministers, having relieved the latter of his duties as deputy chairman of the Estonian SSR Council of Ministers.

MARCHUK ON PROMOTING TECHNOLOGICAL ADVANCE

PM200141 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 17 Apr 83 Morning Edition p 3

[Interview with Academician G.I. Marchuk, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the USSR State Committee for Science and Technology, by B. Koltovoy and B. Konovalov: "The Course if Intensification" -- date and place not given; first paragraph is IZVESTIYA introduction]

[Text] "A characteristic feature of our time is reliance on science, the consolidation of its link with production and science's transformation into a direct production force," the CPSU Central Committee resolution "On the 80th Anniversary of the Second Russian Social Democratic Workers Party Congress" says. This concise formulation reflects the ever-increasing role of Soviet science in the development of the country's economy. On the eve of Soviet Science Day a meeting was held at the editorial office between IZVESTIYA staff and Guriy Ivanovich Marchuk, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and Chairman of the USSR State Committee for Science and Technology.

[Question] The date 17 April is Soviet Science Day. What would you like to say about the role of science in the life of our society?

[Answer] We are living in a period of rapid development of scientific and technical progress, when science is becoming a direct production force. By exerting direct influence on the entire system of production forces, science encourages the development of all its components, including engineering and technology.

The Communist Party and our state have always viewed science as an important means of consolidating the new system and augmenting the people's social gains. Even in his "sketch for a scientific and technical work plan" Vladimir Ilich Lenin provided for the organic union of science with social production.

Our country now has a high scientific and technical potential and a large army of highly skilled scientific cadres. It may be said with complete justification that we also have an adequate number of progressive scientific ideas. Their constant increase is ensured primarily by the institutes of the USSR Academy of Sciences, which coordinates theoretical research in the country, and by the union republic academies of sciences. A large part is played in the development of science by the higher educational establishments and many sector institutes. The new technical ideas born in them on the basis of profound fundamental research lead to revolutionary changes in all sectors of the national economy.

The growth of the role of science is an objective tendency of the modern stage of our society's development. As is well known, this stage is characterized by the transfer of the national economy to an intensive path of development. It presupposes primarily the saving of manpower resources, energy and materials and the improvement of output quality. For that more economical and highly productive machines, machine tools and manufacturing processes are needed. At the CPSU Central Committee November (1982) plenum comrade Yu.V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, noting that we have great reserves in the national economy, stressed: "These reserves must be sought in the acceleration of scientific and technical progress and the extensive and rapid introduction into production of the achievements of science and technology and leading experience."

[Question] What role does the creation and introduction of new manufacturing processes play in the acceleration of scientific and technical progress?

[Answer] The point is that revolutionary changes in the economy are effected by a manufacturing process based on very large-scale fundamental research and scientific discoveries. Let us recall the work which formed the basis of the achievements of atomic energy and space and computer technology. The thorough investigation of the nature of matter was not only of great scientific interest in the sense of understanding matter, it also had important practical significance. Atomic energy may now with full justification be ranked among the most effective technologies conserving organic fuel.

Achievements in the technology sphere have generally led to new discoveries and the emergence of whole scientific avenues. For instance, successes in the technology of refining and crystallizing germanium and silicon led to the creation of semiconductor electronics. Everyone knows what changes in our life that has entailed. Another example. The electroslag welding technology which introduced revolutionary changes into machine building technology laid the foundation for a new industry -- specialized electrometallurgy.

Fundamentally new opportunities for processing materials are opened up by laser, plasma and electron-beam technology. It is in this direction that we can expect the emergence of qualitatively new results.

The use of new manufacturing processes in extracting and utilizing mineral raw material and large-scale achievements in geological prospecting help to change the criteria for the economic assessment of mineral deposits. As a result deposits previously considered unprofitable are being brought into economic circulation. Technology today is a key component of scientific and technical progress. And that is no accident. A scientific discovery, unless it is embodied in a specific manufacturing process, can find no place in life. Success in resolving the main task of the 11th 5-Year Plan -- a substantial saving in all types of resources -- depends precisely on the existence of highly efficient, resource-saving manufacturing processes in the industrial arsenal. That is why in the resolution "on stepping up work on saving and making rational use of raw fuel and energy and other material resources" adopted 18 months ago the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers deemed it necessary to activate not only fundamental and applied research into topical problems of the acceleration of scientific and technical progress in the sectors but also work on the creation and introduction into production of the most progressive, resource-saving types of equipment and technology with cross-sector application. In other words, through large-scale tasks in the economy. That is a very important factor.

[Question] What is being done and what still remains to be done to accelerate the development of those avenues of science and technology which are aimed at creating fundamentally new resource-saving manufacturing processes?

[Answer] While we have an adequate number of sophisticated technical and technological ideas and developments, we can no longer be satisfied with the pace of their practical implementation. This raises a whole series of important questions for the national economy sectors. The most important among them are the concentration of technological potential, the consolidation of the scientific research institutions' experimental production base, and the creation of a broad network of sector technological centers and cross-sector science and production associations.

We have many institutes which play a leading role in developing science, new equipment and technology.

They include the Ye. O. Paton Institute of Electric Welding; all All-Union Scientific Research and Planning and Design Institute of Metallurgical Machine Building; the I.V. Kurchatov Atomic Energy Institute; the V.I. Lenin All-Union Electrical Engineering Institute; the Polzunov Central Institute of Boiler Turbines; the USSR Academy of Sciences Siberian Department Institute of Catalysis; and others. They are all large-scale scientific and technological associations capable of carrying a scientific idea through to the point of a real manufacturing process. That is the main path for the integration of science and technology.

In fulfilling the 26th CPSU Congress decisions on the need to regroup scientific forces in the country, the USSR State Committee for Science and Technology together with the ministries and departments is performing work to reorganize the network of scientific research institutes, in order to create large technological centers in every sector which can determine its technological standard and rapidly assimilate and disseminate new ideas and methods.

[Question] We now have the world's largest army of scientific workers, the majority of whom work in sector institutes. What steps is the USSR State Committee for Science and Technology taking to enhance the effectiveness of sector science?

[Answer] Analysis done by the State Committee has shown that the organizationally isolated development of scientific institutions, planning and design organizations and enterprises within the national economy sectors complicates the transition from one stage of work to another at all stages from research to the introduction of its results into production. We see the main way of increasing the institutes' productivity in expanding the network of science and production associations. Incidentally, it is in this way -- by making them part of science and production associations -- that the question of the experimental industrial base for scientific research institutes is being resolved.

The following example can be cited. Some 5 years ago, as an experiment, all scientific research institutes under the USSR Ministry of the Food Industry were made part of science and production associations. The USSR Supreme Soviet standing commissions on science and technology discussed the results of the experiment. It was noted that, by comparison with the period when the scientific research institutes were working independently, their practical output when operating as part of science and production associations had increased 32 percent, while the time taken to implement developments had been reduced approximately 20 percent. These figures speak more than any words about the fruitfulness of making institutes part of science and production associations. Another important avenue for improving the integration of science and production could be the transformation of some sector institutes into specialized sector and cross-sector introduction organizations. Unfortunately, we still have virtually no financially autonomous organizations to which an enterprise can pay money and receive in return, for instance, some automated system or effective manufacturing device and also real aid in training plant personnel to handle these innovations. It is worth thinking about that.

There are many innovations now which could produce an enormous saving in the most diverse national economy sectors, but their dissemination is being delayed precisely by the broad, undepartmentalized nature of developments. For instance, powder metallurgy can be useful in virtually all machine building sectors. Spraying a layer of powders onto the most crucial components subject to heavy wear makes it possible to increase the lifetime of machinery and mechanisms several times over and to extend their service intervals, and, on the other hand to put repair work on a new qualitative footing. Methods have already been developed for applying coatings, and the relevant technology has been created for the purpose. And it is primarily for cross-sector tasks of this kind that introduction organizations should be created.

[Question] What role do state scientific and technical programs play in resolving cross-sector problems and creating fundamentally new manufacturing methods?

[Answer] The creation of any complex technical innovation, be it a combine or an automated line, an apparatus for the chemical industry or, for instance, laser technology equipment, always requires a pooling of efforts among many departments. The state scientific and technical programs elaborated by the USSR State Committee for Science and Technology in conjunction with the USSR Academy of Sciences and the USSR Gosplan and, for construction questions, with the USSR Gosstroy, are an effective instrument for resolving cross-sector problems of this kind. Some 170 such programs have been drawn up for the 11th 5-Year Plan. They are designed to ensure the practical implementation of the most effective scientific and technical achievements. An important feature of the programs is that they include the entire chain, from research to the organization of mass production of the new output. Large capital investments in the development of production capacities are provided for the purpose. A system for following up [soprovozhdeniya] the programs has been created, in which cross-sector coordination councils are an important element.

The programs are aimed at resolving the truly most important tasks of scientific and technical progress, and the entire country's attention is now riveted on them. We have distributed to the republics, krays and oblasts selections of the state program targets whose fulfillment is assigned to institutes and plants on the relevant krays' and oblasts' territory. The party, soviet and economic organs for their part have set up procedures for monitoring the fulfillment of these targets.

Here I should like to make a special mention of Moscow. The capital is making a very big contribution to the implementation of the state scientific and technical programs. The Moscow party gorkom has enlisted all the party raykoms to monitor target fulfillment. The raykoms are attentively keeping track of how things are going and reporting to the party gorkom on the programs' fulfillment. This close attention from the party organs to the work being done on the most important avenues of scientific and technical progress has a positive effect on the tempo and standard of state program fulfillment.

What will the programs' implementation give the country? Even in the current 5-year plan their fulfillment will produce a saving of about R16 billion and should save the state 4 million tons of ferrous metals, over 50 million tons of standard fuel and the labor of about 3 million people.

[Question] Our country is now moving onto the intensive path of development. What role should science play in the retooling and modernization of enterprises?

[Answer] Indeed, our industry has been growing fast laterally for many years. Now the task arises of augmenting our achievements and boosting all production to an advanced technical level and transferring old enterprises to new, modern manufacturing methods. From extensive construction of new enterprises our country is moving over to retooling existing ones. The intensive path of economic development is more advantageous because there are already good cadres, housing and infrastructure at enterprises which are being modernized. That does not mean that new enterprises will not be constructed at all, but that the modernization of existing ones is increasingly becoming the chief, main avenue.

To modernize old enterprizes what is needed above all is efficient new manufacturing lines, processes and equipment. One single designer will not be able to make them. The innovations must be created by a collective of research and development workers to a high technical standard.

That is why comprehensive research, planning and design and manufacturing organizations will inevitably come to the fore. It will be essential for enterprises to conclude contracts with these institutions for the introduction of technical innovations, and the institutions in turn will have an additional incentive to development.

Of course, in this matter it is also essential to have an effective economic mechanism ensuring the interest of the enterprises themselves in modernization. What is advantageous to the state as a whole must also be to the advantage of every enterprise and every worker and engineer.

[Question] Obviously it is no less important that it should be to the enterprises' advantage not only to use but also to produce new technology and progressive manufacturing methods.

[Answer] We must undoubtedly encourage by every method, both organizational and economic, enterprises' interest in producing progressive new technology. As the CPSU Central Committee November plenum noted, "methods of planning and the system of material incentives must help the union of science and production". This sets a broad spectrum of new tasks for economics.

The main requirement in the economic mechanism is correct assessment of the economic effectiveness of using new technology. To assess it more accurately we must make broader use of new methods and means facilitating more accurate assessment of the total expenditure per unit of useful work performed by technology. It is essential to use this criterion to define more strictly the actual concept of new technology. Indeed, technology can only be regarded as new when the total expenditure on its development, production and operation related to the volume of useful work it performs during its lifetime is lower than that of the technology it replaces.

The existing system of planning and assessment indicators for enterprises' activity also merits closer attention from economists.

An urgent need right now is to enhance the role and importance of economists in all sectors of communist building, but particularly in the sphere of scientific and technical progress. The transfer to intensive methods of economic management must inevitably be accompanied by an appropriate improvement in our economic mechanism.

In conclusion I should like to say that our country has vast scientific and technical potential and that we have everything we need for our society's planned progress and for the improvement of Soviet people's welfare. And scientific workers will make their contribution to the consolidation of the motherland's might.

IZVESTIYA ON USSR 1983 OUTPUT FIGURES

PM261600 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 26 Apr 83 Morning Edition p 1

[Editorial: "Consolidating Achievements and Striving for New Successes"]

[Text] The strides made by the Soviet 5-year plans are impressive. Each one is a vivid landmark, clear to the whole world, on the path of strengthening the Soviet land's economic and defense might. The previously backward Czarist Russia, cowering in the background of the world economy, which was transformed by Lenin's genius and the Communist Party that he created, has developed into the great USSR. Fulfilling Ilich's behests, our country has scaled lofty peaks of social progress in a historically short time. The work and talent of the people guided by Lenin's party have created an advanced society with a powerful economy, modern science and culture, real people's power, and a humane way of life.

The first half of the 11th 5-Year Plan is drawing to a close. Considerable successes have been achieved in the fulfillment of its targets. The USSR Central Statistical Administration has recently summarized the results of industry's work in the first quarter of 1983 -- the pivotal year which to a great extent determines the fate of the entire 5-year plan. The state plan for output sales has been 102 percent fulfilled. The volume of industrial production has increased by 4.7 percent in comparison with the first quarter of last year. That indicator more than doubled.

Labor productivity has increased perceptibly in comparison with last year. One extremely important factor should be stressed here. Had this year's labor productivity remained at the same level as in the first quarter of last year, the fulfillment of the augmented 3-month plan would have required over 1 million additional workers. That is the product of the struggle for the rational use of machines and equipment, material-technical resources, and work time!

In a speech at a recent conference at the CPSU Central Committee, Y.V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, stressed the importance of making this apparent trend toward improving the main economic indicators consistent in character. This is the object of the measures already adopted and now being implemented for improving planning, perfecting the economic mechanism, and creating the economic conditions to fire the enthusiasm of labor collectives to increase production and improve output quality.

After protracted failures there has been an improvement in the work of rail transport. The sector increased freight turnover by 5.4 percent and labor productivity by 5.1 percent. These satisfying changes must also be backed up, to provide a basis for striving for substantial new improvements in the activity of one of the national economy's most important resources.

Favorable new economic conditions have been created in the countryside for implementing the 26th CPSU Congress tasks and the Food Program. And as a result agricultural workers achieved tangible successes in the first quarter of the 3d year of the 5-year plan. Purchases of livestock and poultry increased by 6 percent, milk by 14 percent, and eggs by 4 percent. Collectives of agricultural enterprises are improving production and technological discipline, and there is a strengthening of ties and improvement of collaboration between agriculture and other sectors of the agroindustrial complex.

It must be said that the nationwide movement, begun on the initiative of Muscovites, to strengthen discipline and order in production and the measures undertaken by the party and the state to improve the economic mechanism have had a tangible effect on the results of the entire national economy's work. In the first quarter the plan targets for the volume of output sales were fulfilled by all union republics and industrial ministries except the USSR Ministry of Light Industry. Increased labor productivity in industry accounted for 85 percent of the growth in industrial output. The prime costs and materials intensiveness of production fell and profits increased. The plan for the extraction of oil, gas and coal, and the production of many very important types of output needed for the fruitful vital activity of the entire national economy was fulfilled.

The production of economical types of metal output, industrial robots, radioelectronic apparatus, metal-cutting machine tools with digital program control, and those of the "processing center" type, and machines and equipment with improved technical and economic parameters increased more quickly than planned.

While rejoicing at and taking pride in the first successes of socialist building, Lenin, unlike anyone else, at the same time boldly exposed and soberly evaluated shortcomings and contradictions and proposed carefully conceived measures for eliminating them. He called for in-depth examination of the essence of the processes occurring in the economy, for an awareness of all the pluses and minuses and, of course, for energetic action on that basis.

Our party and state are pursuing Lenin's course precisely. We are proud of our achievements but at the same time soberly evaluate the potential and reserves still not being fully used, as Lenin also taught us to do. The party talks openly about unresolved problems. Not all targets are being fulfilled. This applies both to the individual quantity indicators and production efficiency. Production associations and enterprises in ferrous metallurgy; the coal industry; the petroleum refining and petrochemical industry; the power machine building industry; the heavy and transport machine building industry; and the timber, pulp and paper, and wood processing industry failed to supply output to customers in accordance with contracts and orders in the first quarter of the third year of the 5-year plan. The plan for the production of a number of items was not fulfilled, and some collectives failed to cope with the targets for increasing labor productivity, for prime costs, and savings.

Rapidly eliminating shortcomings, developing successes, and fulfilling and overfulfilling this year's plans -- that is the task on whose solution labor collectives must focus their attention. It is very important that plan targets be fulfilled not only in terms of total production volume but also in terms of physical indicators, cooperatively-produced supplies, labor productivity, the reduction of prime cost, and the improvement of output quality. This is an indispensable condition for the well-balanced development of the national economy and the fuller satisfaction of social needs.

As is well known, the current 5-year plan provides for a preferential increase in consumer goods production. That line is being maintained in our plans and is yielding results. There was an increase in the production of most consumer goods in the first quarter, particularly in cotton and linen fabrics, edible fish products, animal and vegetable oil, wholemilk produce, china, earthenware, and high grade crockery, television sets, radio receivers, washing machines, and furniture. At the same time, by no means all potential is being utilized here and not all reserves have yet been brought into operation. To this it must be added that the population's ability to pay and the standard of quality with which people set about assessing goods and services have risen perceptibly. The unavailability of a number of goods and the fact that they are not always of high quality arouse just criticism from purchasers.

A number of additional measures have now been formulated to resolve this problem. Ministries, departments, and local party and soviet organs must work more energetically and objectively to increase consumer goods production and make fuller use of local resources to that end. It is necessary to make better and fuller use of capital investments in the light and chemical industries, in trade and the consumer service sphere, to accelerate their retooling, and to do everything necessary to satisfy working people's needs more fully.

The Soviet land's life is one of an intensive working rhythm. Each day brings new successes in the great and creative activity of the millions of working people in our socialist fatherland. The activeness of the people's masses and the broad scale of socialist competition are the guarantee of success in the struggle to fulfill the national economic plan for the third year of the 5-year plan and are the basis of our progress.

RSFSR CSA ON INDUSTRY SUCCESSES, SHORTCOMINGS

LD261548 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1300 GMT 26 Apr 83

[From the Vremya newscast]

[Text] Industrial workers in the Russian Federation have fulfilled the plan for the first quarter for volume of output marketed by 101 percent, an RSFSR CSA report on the results of the fulfillment of the state plan for the republic's industry in the first quarter of 1983 says. The growth in industrial production, in comparison with the corresponding period last year, was 4.3 percent. Labor productivity increased by 3.9 percent. As a result of this a 91 percent increase in industrial production was achieved.

At the same time, the RSFSR CSA report notes, there were shortcomings in the work of industry. The production plan was not fulfilled for several industrial goods and consumer goods. Individual production associations and enterprises did not fulfill the plans for the overall volume of output and labor productivity.

The collectives of industrial enterprises are working to intensify production and to improve labor organization and strengthen discipline as well as to increase the output of goods and raise quality.

USSR DECISION SIBERIAN ELECTRICITY NETWORK

LD261145 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0900 GMT 26 Apr 83

[Text] The USSR Council of Ministers has adopted a decision on measures to ensure the development of the Siberian electrical power network in 1983-85, and for the period up to 1990. The decision envisages among other things, the commissioning of a super-high-tension 1.15 million bolt power transmission line 1,249 km long. It is planned to build a main-line thermal network in Krasnoyarsk, Ust-Ilimsk, and Bratsk, and over 1 million square meters of housing in 4 years for employees of the USSR Ministry of Power and Electrification.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS' COMMISSION ON AGRICULTURE

LD251807 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1530 GMT 25 Apr 83

[Text] At the latest session of the USSR Council of Ministers presidium commission for questions of the agro-industrial complex, measures were fixed for resolving the tasks set at the CPSU Central Committee Conference held on 18 April on a number of practical issues concerning the development of agriculture and the realization of the USSR Food Program. The competent ministries and departments are charged with concentrating particular attention on carrying out all field work in a timely way and to a high quality; in order to ensure the achievement this year of the planned harvest of grain, fodder crops, industrial, and other agricultural crops; and to consolidate the changes for the better have been observed in animal husbandry. It is essential to achieve unconditional fulfillment and overfulfillment of plans for state procurements of agricultural produce and food commodities manufactures.

The need was pointed out for a considerable improvement in the utilization of the production-technological potential created in agriculture and other sectors of the agro-industrial complex, and primarily of reclaimed land, of machinery and equipment, and also of the capacities of the food sectors of industry. Instructions were given to speed up the dispatch of spare parts, fuels, lubricants, and other resources for the commencement of sowing in West and East Siberia and the Kazakh SSR.

Proposals from the USSR Gosplan, the USSR Academy of Sciences, and the USSR Ministry of Fisheries for development of industrial production of delicatessen food products of animal protein and plant origin and form fisheries production were discussed.

USSR JAN-MAR STOCKRAISING PLAN RESULTS REPORTED

PM261404 Moscow EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA in Russian No 17, Apr 83 (Signed to Press 18 Apr 83) p 18

[Unattributed "Statistical Summary": "Stockraising on the Kolkhozes and Sovkhozes"]

[Text] The editorial office has received the USSR Central Statistical Administration data on the state of stockraising on the kolkhozes and sovkhozes for January through March 1983.

The stabling of livestock in stockraising units is coming to an end. The majority of farms, having assured the best feeding and maintenance of the animals, have achieved an increase in meat and milk production in the winter period and in the sale of output to the state. Data on the state of stockraising over the past 3 months are cited below.

I. Stockraising Production Output

Indicators	January-March 1983	January-March 1983 as percentage of January-March 1982
Meat production (sale of livestock and poultry for slaughter in live weight) thousand tons	4,146	105

of which:		
Cattle	2,571	103
Hogs	990	106
Sheep and goats	102	98
Poultry	483	113
Gross milk yield -- thousand tons	13,238	111
Average milk yield per cow -- kilgrams	469	111
Hen's eggs obtained -- millions	12,683	107
Average egg yield per laying hen -- eggs	52	104

In January through March the kolkhozes and sovkhozes of the RSFSR, the Ukraine, Belorussia, Uzbekistan, Georgia, Azerbaijan, Lithuania, Moldavia, Latvia, Tajikistan, and Estonia increased meat production by comparison with the same period last year.

In the RSFSR the biggest increase in meat production was secured on the farms of Murmansk, Pskov, Vladimir, Kaluga, Tula, Kirov, Tambov, Ulyanovsk, Orenburg, Perm, and Kaliningrad Oblasts and the Karelian, Mari, Chuvash, and Bashkir ASSR's

The gross milk yield over the 3 months was 1,281,000 tons more than the same period last year. An increase in milk production was ensured by the diary unit workers of the majority of union republics.

In the RSFSR the largest increase in milk production was achieved by the kolkhozes and sovkhozes of Leningrad, Vladimir, Ivanov, Ryazan, Tula, Gorkiy, Kirov, Ulyanovsk, Perm, and Kaliningrad Oblasts.

Egg production on the kolkhozes and sovkhozes over the 3 months increased by 775 million eggs. An increase in this produce was achieved on the farms of all the union republics.

II. Purchases of Stockraising Products on the Kolkhozes, Sovkhozes and Other State Farms

Types of Output Purchased	Purchased in January-March 1983	January-March 1983 as percentage of January-March 1982
Livestock and poultry (in live weight) -- thousand tons	4,151	106
Milk -- thousand tons	11,380	115
Eggs -- millions	12,150	105

The volume of the sale of livestock and poultry to the state by the kolkhozes, sovkhozes, and other state farms for January through March 1983 by comparison with the first 3 months of 1982 increased by 242,000 tons.

Purchases of this produce increase in all the union republics except Kirghizia and Armenia. The greatest increase in the sale of livestock and poultry was ensured by the farms of Lithuania, Estonia, Moldavia, Lithuania, Georgia, Belorussia, and Uzbekistan.

The kolkhozes and sovkhozes sold cattle at an average weight of 361kg. The average weight of hogs was 103kg.

In the RSFSR there was a considerable increase in purchases of livestock and poultry on the farms of Perm and Orenburg Oblasts; the Udmurt, Mari, Chuvash and Bashkir ASSR's, Krasnodar Kray; Kaluga, Ryazan, Kaliningrad, Vladimir, Kirov and Ulyanovsk Oblasts; the Maritime Kray; and Rostov, Moscow, and other oblasts.

Purchases of milk and dairy products increased by 1,488,000 tons. The sale of eggs to the state for January through March increased by 563 million. The farms of all the union republics achieved an increased in purchases of this produce.

III. Production and Purchases of Stockraising Products for the Union Republics

January-March 1983 as Percentage of January-March 1982

	Production			Purchases		
	Meat	Milk	Eggs	Livestock & Poultry	Milk	Eggs
USSR	105	111	107	106	115	105
RSFSR	104	113	106	105	116	104
including						
Nonchernozem Zone	108	120	106	109	126	104
Ukrainian SSR	103	111	109	104	115	107
Belorussian SSR	110	102	106	110	105	104
Uzbek SSR	105	102	100.1	108	102	100.5
Kazakh SSR	99	96	106	100.5	96	103
Georgian SSR	106	101	115	111	99.3	112
Azerbaijan SSR	102	100.9	110	103	101	109
Lithuanian SSR	135	115	108	136	134	108
Moldavian SSR	114	116	111	116	123	107
Latvian SSR	111	122	109	114	161	109
Kirghiz SSR	95	95	114	98	95	107

Tajik SSR	100.9	100.6	102	103	102	102
Armenian SSR	96	102	110	96	102	108
Turkmen SSR	100.4	98	117	106	103	111
Estonian SSR	118	123	105	118	136	107

In addition, the procurement organs purchased 147,000 tons of milk and 110,000 tons of livestock on the population's private farms in January-March 1983.

IV. Livestock Population

As of 1 April 1983 there were 93.8 million head of cattle on the kolkhozes and sovkhozes, which is 1.2 million more than the same date last year. The number of cows reached 29.7 million. The hog population was 56.8 million, showing an increase of 2.5 million. There were 133.9 million sheep and goats. The number of poultry was 733.3 million, showing an increase of 26 million.

The cattle population increased on the kolkhozes and sovkhozes of all the union republics except Georgia, Moldavia, and Kirghizia. The farms of Kostroma, Lipetsk, Volgograd, Saratov, Rostov, Novosibirsk, Omsk, and Chita Olbasts and the Buryat and Tuva ASSR's allowed a reduction in the cattle population.

The number of hogs increased on the kolkhozes and sovkhozes of all the union republics except Kazakhstan and Kirghizia. The sheep and goat population increased on the farms of the RSFSR, the Ukraine, Lithuania, Moldavia, Latvia, and Turkmenistan. In the RSFSR their numbers fell in Vologda, Novgorod, Kaluga, Kostroma, Perm, Sverdlovsk, Kemerovo, and Kaliningrad Oblasts.

The number of poultry increased on the farms in all of the union republics.

A most crucial period has now arrived on the stockraising units. It is important to make the most rational possible use of all remaining forage resources, to obtain as much stockraising output as possible, and to prepare the animals better for the pasturing period.

Extensive use must be made of the leading experience of stockraisers. The effectiveness of competition among stockraising unit workers for the best results largely depends on the introduction of progressive forms of organizing and remunerating labor. Subdivisions working on collective contracts as a rule obtain more output with less expenditure. We must transfer more actively to new work methods which raise production indicators.

USSR LAUNCHES ARTIFICIAL EARTH SATELLITES

Cosmos-1456

LD260726 Moscow TASS in English 0719 GMT 26 Apr 83

[Text] Moscow April 26 TASS -- The artificial earth satellite "Cosmos-1456" was launched in the Soviet Union on Monday to continue the programme of exploration of outer space. It was put into an orbit with the following parameters. The initial period of revolution -- 11 hours 49 minutes, the maximum distance from the surface of the Earth -- 39,343 kilometers, the minimum distance from the surface of the Earth -- 613 kilometers, the inclination of the orbit -- 62.8 degrees.

The equipment aboard the sputnik is functioning normally.

Cosmos-1457

LD261501 Moscow TASS in English 1454 GMT 26 Apr 83

[Text] Moscow April 26 TASS -- The Soviet Union launched today another artificial earth satellite "Cosmos-1457". The sputnik has on board scientific equipment for the continuation of exploration of outer space. The sputnik was put into an orbit with the following parameters: The initial period of revolution 89.8 minutes, the maximum distance from the Earth's surface -- 376 kilometres, the minimum distance -- 180 kilometres, inclination of the orbit -- 70.4 degrees.

The equipment is functioning normally.

KRASNAYA ZVEDA ON SCIENCE'S ROLE IN ARMY

PM191315 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 7 Apr 83 First Edition pp 2-3

[Candiate of Philosophical Sciences Colonel G. Mukhin article under the rubric "Combat Readiness of the USSR Armed Forces: Science and Military Practice" -- first paragraph is KRASNAYA ZVEZDA editorial note]

[Text] At the end of last year, KRASNAYA ZVEZDA opened a new rubric, "Combat Readiness of the USSR Armed Forces," under which the articles "Main Indicator of the Troops' Qualitative Condition" and "Efficiency of Material Supply" were published in the issues of 10 November and 9 December. The editors are continuing publication of military-theoretical articles on combat readiness.

The level of combat readiness of troops and naval forces depends on many factors. Scientific and technical progress occupies a special place among them. Their achievements are a catalyst of all the transformations in ways and means of conducting military operations, objectively accelerate the renewal of the military technical base of the Army and Navy, and considerably influence their development and the state's military might.

A leading role in the process belongs to science, including military science. The search for the creation of the most effective types of combat equipment and weapons, the search for the rational combination of people and equipment in a single military organism, and the optimum forms and methods of combat operations are carried out in its basis.

Naturally, the approaches to developing and using science in the interests of military building are far from being the same in countries with different social systems. The Soviet state uses scientific achievements in military matters exclusively for defensive purposes, in the interests of its own security, and the security of it allies and friends. So far as the imperialist states are concerned, they place science at the service of their aggressive policy and use it for the material preparation of aggressive wars, primarily against the USSR and other socialist community states.

This is displayed particularly graphically at present in the policy of the U.S. ruling circles and present administration. Having embarked on the path of direct confrontation with the USSR, Washington is stubbornly seeking to gain military superiority over the Soviet Union. In so doing, it is placing particular stress on achieving military superiority in the scientific and technical sphere connected with military matters. Some 20 percent of the country's engineers and 25 percent of its physicists are employed by U.S. military enterprises.

The transatlantic politicans and strategists energetically exploit scientific achievements to further build up the nuclear missile potential and other means of mass destruction. In recent years the Pentagon's efforts have been directed toward creating the Trident nuclear missile system and developing cruise missiles, MX strategic missiles, space means of armed struggle, and neutron and chemical weapons. The U.S. President has also announced large-scale measures for creating qualitatively new conventional weapons systems.

Naturally the Soviet Union cannot fail to draw certain conclusions from this U.S. course. In his report "Sixty Years of the USSR," Comrade Yu.V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, observed: "We will be forced to respond to the American side's challenge by deploying corresponding weapons systems of our own...."

Replying recently to a PRAVDA correspondent's questions, Comrade Yu.V. Andropov again warned that all efforts to achieve military superiority over the USSR are futile. The Soviet Union will never tolerate this and will never be found to be defenseless in the face of any threat.

The Soviet state is strengthening its defense capability and considers that at the present time the struggle in the military technical field has become sharply exacerbated, often assuming a fundamentally new character, and that any lag here is impermissible. Our military cadres are deeply aware of the tasks stemming from this and their responsibility for ensuring that the USSR Armed Forces are up to the mark in all matters: equipment, structure, and level of training.

V.I. Lenin once drew the conclusion that it is impossible to build a modern army without science. In the conditions of the present scientific and technical revolution this conclusion has not only retained all its topicality but has also assumed particular significance. A new correlation between science and military practice has emerged in our time. Alongside its transformation into a direct production force science is acting with increasing vigor as one of the main factors in developing and improving the Soviet Armed Forces and further enhancing their combat readiness. Nowadays not only individual discoveries and inventions but the whole scientific front exerts a growing influence on the qualitative state of troops and naval forces.

At the same time it is necessary to emphasize the following: Nowadays it is not only a high level of development of scientific thought that is important but also the depth of its integration with practice. As the 26th CPSU Congress remarked, the decisive and most critical area today is the introduction of scientific discoveries and inventions. Reliance on science and the strengthening of its ties with production, as the CPSU Central Committee Resolution "On the 80th Anniversary of the 2d Russian Social Democratic Workers Party Congress' says, is a characteristic feature of our time.

This feature is also characteristic of the Soviet Armed Forces. Their successful building and training are to a great extent determined by the unity of theory and practice and by the strengthening ties between science, the production of weapons and combat equipment, and their utilization.

The pooling of the efforts of scientists, military leaders, and executants at local level ensures the rapid exploitation of the latest scientific achievements in the interests of developing and improving troops and naval forces and steadily enhancing their combat readiness. The necessity of this kind of approach to the matter is also determined by the fact that nowadays the renewal of basic weapons systems is carried out every 10-12 years.

Strictly speaking, this renewal process is not confined solely to the Armed Forces. But in its final stage, the stage of introducing new weapons and new equipment into practice, assimilating them, and developing effective methods of using them, military cadres and Army and Navy personnel have the decisive say. The more quickly and the better these tasks are resolved, the greater and the timelier is the contribution made to the cause of the struggle to steadily raise combat readiness.

This self-evident truth has been well grasped and is taken into account of in our forces and fleets. But sometimes in some units and on certain ships the necessary preparatory work connected with the impending renewal of the military technical base is not carried out. Likewise, the organization of the assimilation of new combat equipment is not always approached energetically or creatively enough at local level.

However, the main responsibility and the main labor in this important matter are placed precisely on the shoulders of forces and fleet commanders, political workers, staff officers, and engineering and technical personnel. The extent to which the organization of service, the system for the training and education of personnel, and the forms and methods of the combat use of weapons and equipment are in line with each new scientific proposal and the extent to which troops and naval forces are ready to adopt and use them quickly and well depend principally on them.

In any of these avenues many complex tasks arise as a rule and they must be tackled in advance and in a businesslike way on a tested theoretical basis. Now, when the demands placed on combat readiness have risen sharply, the trial-and-error method is completely exhausted and is unacceptable.

The range of problems is naturally not confined to the assimilation and introduction into troop and fleet practice of new types of weapons and combat equipment. In addition, a constant improvement of the means of armed struggle possessed by units and ships is demanded. By comprehensively generalizing and analyzing the experience of the combat training use of these means and by creatively enriching and applying scientific recommendations already proven by troop and fleet practice, our officer cadres, innovators, and rationalizers can make their contribution to the cause of further increasing the capacities, maneuverability, speed, cross-country ability, range, and autonomy of action of particular types of weapons and combat equipment. Thorough knowledge and skillful exploitation of scientific and technical achievements make it possible to carry out actually among the troops and in the fleets fruitful work in the interests of improving the tactical and technical performance of weapons and equipment.

Many problems also arise in the process of operating weapons systems. The complexity of modern combat complexes and the increase in the scale of troop and fleet logistical support mean that the tasks of weapons and equipment maintenance occupy an ever-increasing use of scientific recommendations and without the genuinely scientific organization of military specialists' labor, which constitutes yet another most important avenue of the integration of science with troop and fleet practice.

The skillful, fullest use of scientific recommendations in the interests of the competent and efficient operation of weapons and military equipment enables them to be prepared for combat use in a more rational and better-quality way, in a shorter time, and ensures their safekeeping and constant serviceability.

Soviet military science is appearing with increasing vigor as one of the chief factors in improving the USSR Armed Forces. Without dwelling in detail on its subject, content, and structure, let us note that the most important components of military science are as follows: the theory of military art; the theory of military building; the theory of servicemen's training and education; and the theory of the military economy and rear services.

Soviet military science is contantly developing and successfully resolving the tasks which confront it. After the emergence of nuclear weapons and other new means of armed struggle, it rose to a higher qualitative level and did a great deal. But yet more still remains to be done.

Marshal of the Soviet Union D.F. Ustinov, USSR defense minister, has pointed out that the increase in the complexity of the processes taking place both in social development as a whole and in military affairs will demand from Soviet military science an increasingly deep penetration of the nature and peculiarities of modern war, and explanation of the mechanism whereby its laws are manifested, and a comprehenisve interpretation of the patterns and trends in the development of weapons and methods of conducting military operations.

The importance of the timely formulation of scientifically substantiated ways of solving strategic, operational and tactical tasks, and enhancing combat readiness is growing.

A thorough study of the essence of the most urgent and significant phenomena in the military field presupposes a careful analysis and extensive scientific generalization of the combat experience of the Great Patriotic War and the recent local wars unleashed by imperialism, as well as the experience of maneuvers and exercises. Not only is the importance of this analysis growing but the reduction of the time taken to introduce advanced experience into the practice of troop and naval forces' combat and operational training is also extremely important.

Military science feeds new ideas into troop and fleet practice and enriches it with new recommendations. In turn, practice is the severest judge of these ideas and recommendations and at the same time sets military science new tasks. The Zapad-81 and Druzhba-82 exercises and other major operational, technical, and organizational measures of recent years have provided a great deal in this regard. Experience gained from them is being energetically studied by troop and fleet military science institutions, military academies and other military educational establishments.

This work is also carried out directly among the troops. And that is only natural because the development of military science is the business not only of troop and fleet leading personnel and military scientists. All our officer personnel are called upon to conduct a persistent search for the most effective forms and methods of mastering modern weapons, the maximum exploitation of their potential, and the best forms and methods of conducting combat operations.

The new types of weapons that have been developed make it possible to obtain the reliable destruction of the enemy, continuity of offensive, surprise and speed in strikes, the constant combination of fire and maneuver, high stability, and active defense. A new creative approach based on scientific recommendations is required, of course, in order to exploit this new potential.

Questions of further improving the entire troop control system and the control activity of officers demand particularly close attention. A very important condition for enhancing their efficiency is the widespread introduction of scientific labor organization progressive planning methods, and the skillful and active utilization of computer technolo

The automation of control produces the required effect when combined with the well-thought out organization of the control organs themselves and with progressive methods in their activity. It produces the desired results when it is suitably backed up in terms of software and information and in all other respects. Thus mathematical modeling considerably increases the potential for foresight and makes it possible to consider more precisely and fully the numerous factors which affect the course and outcome of combat operations. Using these methods optimum alternative plans for extremely complex measures are formulated, timetables for the most rational work by control organs are drawn up and the precise interaction of forces and facilities and reliable monitoring of execution are obtained.

Improved control activity is an indispensable condition for successfully resolving the tasks of combat and political training and combat readiness. With this in mind, plans and programs for combat, operational and special training, and modern methodological recommendations are being drawn up on a scientific basis in the forces and fleets. Experience shows that problems in improving and formulating combat normatives cannot be resolved, either, without scientific studies and conclusions.

Military pedagogy and psychology and officers' knowledge of military pedagogy and and military psychology play an important role in enhancing personnel's skill and consequently in enhancing combat readiness. It is on their basis that vocational guidance and psychological selection are carried out. The recommendations of pedagogy and psychology are taken into account when introducing into the training process simulators and other technical training facilities which help soldiers acquire a speciality faster and to a higher standard.

The steady increase of military skill is organically linked with intensifying the effectiveness of socialist competition in the Army and the Navy. When it is skillfully organized it reliably serves the cause of practical utilization of military technical achievements, as servicemen's current patriotic initiative "a higher standard of mastery of new equipment" proves yet again.

Ideological and political-educational work naturally also demands scientific organization and scientific management, as was stated with the utmost clarity in the CPSU Central Committee resolution of 26 April 1979, the 26th CPSU congress decisions, and a number of subsequent party documents. All servicemen's ideological and political, moral and psychological training must be based on Marxism-Leninism and the teaching on war and the army, and must accord with the principal propositions of Soviet military doctrine and military science. It is on this basis that the personnel acquire reliable knowledge about the true sources of war, its sociopolitical essence and the aggressive nature of imperialism, and gain a deeper conviction of the need for armed defense of the motherland and of the gains of socialism.

The higher a serviceman's ideological tempering is, the more clearly he realizes the political significance of combat readiness and the more actively he struggles to further improve it and to strengthen discipline, organization, and regulation order.

A scientific approach in political education work also presupposes the comprehensive consideration of the realities of the country's and Army's sociopolitical and spiritual life, of personnel's increased level of education and culture, and of their requirements and interests. It demands the deeper study and consideration of public opinion and the carrying out of specific sociological research in the Army and the Navy. Success in this matter is increasingly ensured by conscious, systematic control of all the interlinked aspects of the process of servicemen's education.

Thus the growing integration of science and troop and fleet practice demands the tireless improvement of the style of our officer cadres' work. "It is unthinkable now to lead troops and to train and teach them without scientific knowledge or regardless of science," Marshal of the Soviet Union D.F. Ustinov, USSR minister of defense, points out. "A military leader of any rank can expect success in his work only if he keeps abreast of the achievements of military theoretical thought, only if he himself learns and grows."

The increasingly wide, prompt and timely utilization of scientific achievements in troop and fleet practice opens up new potential for further increasing the combat might and combat readiness of the Soviet Armed Forces as an essential condition for the reliable defense of the socialist fatherland and its allies and friends.